The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1873. NO. 76.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LONDON IN DARKNESS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

LONDON, December 9.—A dense fog hangs over the city. At 2 P. M., it was dark as night. Locomotion is slow and hazardous.

LONDON, December 9.—At half-past three the fog increased to a density almost without precedent, it becoming impossible to transact business; all traffic has ceased. The streets are filled with men and boys bearing torches to light pedestrians on their way.

MILITARY AT THE POLLS.

LONDON, December 9.—A Parliamentary election is taking place to-day in Exeter for a successor to Sir John Duke Coleridge, and detachments of police and troops have gone there to preserve peace. The candidates are Edward Watkins, Liberal and Arthur Mills, Conservative.

RESULT OF EXETER ELECTION.

LONDON, December 9.—At the election in Exeter to-day, Arthur Mills, Conservative, was returned to Parliament after sharp contest by 320 majority.

NEW GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Sir Wm. Grey, late Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has been appointed governor of Jamaica.

France.

LIBERALITY OF THE PRESIDENT AND WIFE.

President MacMahon and wife have contributed five thousand francs for the survivors of the Ville Du Havre survivors.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

VERSAILLES, December 9.—It is probable that a judgment in the Bazaine case will be given to-morrow.

LETTERS IN FAVOR OF BAZAINE FROM PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

PARIS, December 9.—The proceedings in the Bazaine court-martial to-day were of unusual interest. M. Lochand, counsel for the defense, read letters from Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia. The first states that Marshal Bazaine never visited the Prince's headquarters during the siege, and that the Prince saw him for the first time after the capitulation. The second letter read expresses the highest esteem for Bazaine, and praises him for the energy with which he prolonged resistance to the Prussian arms.

Italy.

A SECOND CONSISTORY ABOUT EASTER.

ROME, December 9.—Besides the great consistory on the 22d inst., another important consistory will be he held about Easter.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—The steamships Maine and Caledonia, from New York, arrived out.

MOVILLE, December 9.—Steamship Australia, from New York arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 9.—Rate of discount in open market for three month's bills 4½ per cent., or ⅛ below bank rate. Consols for money 91½; account 92¼a92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do '67, 97⅛; 10-40s, 91⅞; new 5s, 92; New York Central 79; Erie 38⅜; Erie preferred 59¼. Refined petroleum 13d.

FRANKFORT, December 9.—5 20s '62, 97⅛.

PARIS, December 9.—Rentes 58 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—Cotton dull; middling upland 8⅝a8¾d; Orleans 8¾a8⅞d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,200 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 40s. Cumberland middles 41s; short rib middles 39s 6d. Tallow 38s 9d.

ANTWERP, December 9.—Refined petroleum 32½ francs.

XENIA.

Bold Burglary by Masked Robbers—Dwelling Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, O., December 9, 1873.

On Friday night last the residence of M. Boles, of Paintersville, in this county, was burglariously entered by three persons in masks and hideous regalia, and armed with pistols and knives. Mrs. Boles and her mother effected their escape and fled to the nearest neighbors to give the alarm. When Mr. Boles awoke, one of the demons was standing over him with a pistol commanding him not to move or death would be the consequence. During this time, the other two were searching the house and got about about seventy dollars, and made their escape before relief came. There is no clue to the desperadoes. The affair is making a great excitement.

The residence of Michael Donovan was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss $3,000; no insurance.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1873.

OBSEQUIES OF BISHOP ARMITAGE.

Religious services were held to-day in the chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, preparatory to the removal to Detroit of the remains of the late Bishop Armitage.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL SICKLES.

A Paris dispatch says that the resignation of Minister Sickles was based on the fact of the Washington Government negotiating directly with Spain, and overlooking him. He claims that the Government failed to protect him.

HOTEL KEEPER IN BANKRUPTCY.

The lessee of the Grand Union Hotel and St. James Hotel, Elias Hotchkiss, has been forced into bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to $220,000. His failure is attributed solely to the effects of the panic.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNION.

The meeting in Cooper Union, last evening, under the auspices of the Catholic Temperance Union of North America, was very large. Rev. Mr. Blythe, President of the National Union, and Rev. D. McGlynn, made the chief address.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE STORY.

The Chief Director of the General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, telegraphed concerning the Ville Du Havre disaster, that the report of the crew of the Loch Earn is absolutely false. The steamer was manœuvered correctly, officers and crew fully and nobly discharged all their duties, and Captain Surmount especially. The Loch Earn only was in fault.

CONVERT TO BISHOP CUMMINS.

Rev. William V. Feltwell, rector of Grace Church of West Farms, having joined Bishop Cummins, has been compelled to resign his position.

ANOTHER MISSING CASHIER.

H. E. Hosford, cashier of Augustus W. King & Co., brokers, on Pine street, is missing, with some forty thousand dollars belonging to the firm. Hosford was formerly President of the Croton bank.

TRIAL OF LOWENSTEIN.

Lowenstein, the alleged murderer of Watson, was to-day arraigned in the court of Oyer and Terminer at Albany, and pleaded not guilty. The hearing of the case was postponed till the 23d instant.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rev. Charles E. Cheney, having consulted his congregation and received their unanimous approval of the step, has decided to accept the appointment as Bishop in the Cummins Episcopal Church, and has telegraphed Bishop Cummins to that effect.

A dispatch from Fort Gibson says: A grand council of the various Indian nations met at Oakamulgee, Indian Territory, on the first inst., but adjourned after a brief session without doing anything definite. Seventeen tribes were represented, and it is said that all the delegates were opposed to the establishment of a territorial government for the Indian Territory. But this is probably a mistake, as several members of the council, elected last summer, are known to have been in favor of that project.

The United States steamer Powhattan, with the monitor Manhattan in tow, went to sea yesterday morning.

A telegram from San Francisco informs the Secretary of the Navy that the Kearsarge went into commission at Mare island yesterday.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $370,436,718.

The Land Office at Litchfield, Minnesota, has been removed to Lac Qui Parle, in that State.

The Salt Lake *News*, the Mormon church organ, believes that the law of nations would justify the seizure of the Virginius and the putting to death of the captain and others on board, even if the vessel rightfully carried the United States flag.

The snow is very deep on some portions of the Central Pacific Railroad, requiring in the Sierra Nevada sections five engines to draw a single train. There has, however, as yet been no delay in making connection with the Union Pacific at Ogden.

The long strike at the Troy, (N. Y.) iron mills ended yesterday, giving employment to twelve hundred men.

There is a prospect of the Erie canal being open till all eastward bound boats are got through.

The steamships Wyoming, Manhattan and City of Brussels, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Kearsarge cotton mill resumed work yesterday on full time at reduced wages.

Samuel C. Cobb, Democrat, but nominated by all parties except the Prohibitionists, was yesterday elected Mayor of Boston by a majority of 18,623. Cushing, the Prohibition candidate, received but 568 votes. Four ladies are elected on the school board.

The steamship Russia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last night.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 9, 1873.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont introduced a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments and free banking, of which notice of introduction was previously given. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789 was repealed by the second section of the act of 1867, and to inquire and report if further legislation is necessary. These sections relate to writs of error to State Courts. Passed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount paid to surveyors, naval officers, collectors of customs and detectives for the collection of fines, forfeitures, &c., for ten years ending June, 1872. Passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT gave notice that from to-morrow he would be absent several weeks and it would be necessary to elect a President *pro tem.*

Mr. INGALLS introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Public Laws to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act to encourage the growth of timber on the western prairies, as to require the applicant for benefits, to break and cultivate the requisite number of acres by the end of the first year, and to have the same planted in trees under proper cultivation at the expiration of three years from the date of entry. Passed.

Mr. MORTON submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount of imports and exports between the United States and Canada during the years 1871 and 1872.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. It is, in all substantial particulars, identical with the so-called "Hubbard bill," for connecting the telegraph with the postal service.

Mr. MORRILL'S bill for the resumption of specie payments and for free banking, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in return for deposits of United States notes to the amount of $50 or upwards, $100,000,000 of loan certificates payable in five years after date and bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one hundredths per cent. per annum. All National banks mentioned in section 31 of the National Currency Act are authorized to hold one-half of their reserve in these certificates, and the other half in United States notes, or gold. All other National banks may hold any part of their reserves in these certificates, United States notes or gold, and any deposit available for the redemption of circulating notes may be counted as a part the reserve of an association organized in any of the cities named in the currency act at which such deposit may be due; provided that no interest be paid or received therefor, and all United States notes so received shall be cancelled. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed, at any time after October 1st, 1874, to issue five-twenty six per cent. gold bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, with the proceeds of which, when sold at par for gold coin, he shall, on and after January 1st, 1875, redeem in coin such United States notes, not bearing interest and payable to bearer, as may be presented in sums not less than $100 at the Treasury in Washington, or at the Sub-Treasury in New York; and all notes so redeemed may be re-issued at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of any dues of the United States, except United States bonds and the interest on the public debt. Finally, the bill proposes to repeal all limitations on the amount of National bank currency, except the restriction that the amount of circulation issued to any National bank shall not exceed ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited as security, or of the amount of its paid-in capital stock.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to arm and equip the whole body of the militia of the United States. It provides that five hundred thousand dollars be appropriated annually for that purpose; all arms issued to the militia to be of the same pattern as that adopted for the United States army.

By Mr. ALCORN, a bill to provide for the construction of levees on the Mississippi river. It authorizes the chief engineer of the army to have surveys and drawings made, as soon as practicable, for the location, design and execution of a complete system of levees for the reclamation of the Mississippi, between Cairo and Belize; the cost of the work to be defrayed by issuing and selling United States bonds from time to time as may be necessary, not exceeding thirty-six million dollars in currency. The States benefitted are to cede to the United States all swamp and overflowed lands within their limits, and also other lands embraced within the base of said levees. A tax on the various drainage districts is to be levied for maintaining the levees in repair. The levees are to be the property of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. Alcorn a member of the Committee on Rivers and Mining to fill a vacancy on that committee.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM called up his bill to provide for free banking, to secure an elastic currency, to appreciate national obligations and to reach specie payments without commercial embarrassment, and explained briefly the provisions of the bill. At one o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The Committee on Appropriations this morning held a meeting on the subject of the proposed immediate appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Navy Department. Secretary Robeson appeared before them and gave detailed information in support and amplification of his letter of yesterday. No action was taken, the matter going over for further consideration.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the employment of clerks by the committees employing clerks in the last Congress.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. It differs somewhat from a like bill passed by the Senate. It declares that for the purpose of redeeming bonds issued under an act of June 14, 1858, it is at the pleasure of the United States to pay all coupon and registered bonds of the loan of 1858, on the 1st of January, 1874, at which date the interest thereon shall cease, and it appropriates money to carry out that provision. The second section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an equal amount of five per cent. bonds in exchange for such bonds of 1858 as holders thereof may desire to exchange on or before the first of February, 1874, provided no commissions, or allowances whatever be paid for the exchange bonds.

Mr. KELLEY moved a substitute for the bill. It proposes to pay the loan of 1858 in cash, and not authorize any exchange for five per cent. bonds.

Mr. DAWES said the Senate bill was not reported back to avoid conflict as to the right of the Senate to originate money bills. He reiterated his previous statement, denying that any commission had been allowed to the syndicate in connection with the Geneva award. The contrary inference arose from the fact that Great Britain had employed some gentlemen in the syndicate to transact that business, and without cost of a mill to the United States Government. He opposed Kelley's substitute, saying that paper promises of the Government were floating unredeemed all over the country, in the shape of legal tenders, and it was better policy to give to the holders of the loan of 1858 the option of exchanging their bonds for new five per cent. bonds.

Mr. KELLY said his bill proposed to save to the Government a million dollars a year interest by allowing the loan of 1858 to be paid at once, while money lay dead in the Treasury, and while the American people were willing to lend hundreds of millions at low rates on certificates of deposit. Legal tender notes were not promises to pay in gold. They promised to pay so many dollars, and a dollar was what the sovereign power declared should be a dollar.

Mr. BURCHARD moved to amend the bill by prohibiting the payment of interest on five per cent.'s from the first of January to the time when they should be exchanged, and stated that the interest which he wished to save would be nearly $100,000. Lost.

Mr. GARFIELD moved as an amendment to Kelley's substitute, that in order to make up the deficiency, a duty of five cents per pound be imposed upon tea, and three cents on coffee, and said that at this moment the expenditures of the Government were beyond the revenue. He was opposed to the substitute, but if it were to be adopted, he desired to have coupled with it the provision he had offered. Mr. Garfield's proposition was ruled out of order. The substitute itself was rejected, and the bill as amended, substituting the word "coin" for "money," passed.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the repeal of the increase of salary law.

Mr. COX spoke in favor of the repeal, but expressed his preference for the bill as presented by the minority of the committee.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a speech in favor of the repeal, because it was demanded by the people, whose agents the members of Congress were. If Congress failed to wipe out the law, the commission would be resisted with the continuous defeat of the Republican party, and that would be a calamity to which he would not contribute.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, asked him whether he, Mr. Lawrence, did not take $4,000 back pay in 1866.

Mr. LAWRENCE, amid loud laughter all over the house, replied that he did take what every other member of that Congress took. He added that the salary fixed by the act of 1866 had not outraged the public judgment and the public conscience, as the act of 1873, had done, and that that fact furnished perhaps some reason why the members of that Congress had not returned their back pay.

Mr. WILSON tried to get an opportunity to put further questions to Mr. Lawrence, but the latter, amid much confusion and laughter, refused to yield for the purpose.

Mr. KELLOGG asked Mr. Lawrence whether the members of the 39th Congress had not taken double mileage for themselves, and reduced it to one-half as to future Congresses.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he did not recollect precisely as to that. [Laughter.]

Mr. RANDALL asked him whether he had taken increased pay for the last nine months.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that he had, but that he had returned the difference to the Treasury.

Mr. KENDALL, of Nevada, opposed the repeal. While he had the utmost respect for the will of the people when fairly expressed, he made a clear distinction between the popular will and popular clamor. He claimed to be able to show that the salary as it now stood was less than the old, especially in the case of members from the far west, and he undertook to do so by showing that they lost by the abrogation of mileage, the repeal of the franking privilege, and the withdrawal of allowances for stationary and newspapers. He was not here to attempt to defy the popular will, but he repeated that he drew a wide distinction between the popular will, fairly expressed, and popular clamor, led by demagogues and by a corrupt and partisan press.

Mr. NEGLEY made some remarks in allusion to what he called the "extreme sensitiveness of the gentleman from New York, Mr. Cox," and referred to his having kept his back pay some time before returning it to the Treasury. The gentleman, he said, appears on this floor immediately on the commencement of this session as the conspicuous figure of a group of gentlemen anxious and jealous in arraigning their associates for committing a great wrong against the public Treasury and public sentiment, and I desire to refer to the gentleman's own acts in order to put him in the position in which he has put himself. From June 4th to November 5th the gentleman drew $3,125 although he was not elected as a member till the 5th of November.

Mr. COX—Is the gentleman aware of the law on that subject?

Mr. NEGLEY.—I am aware of the law and so is the gentleman.

Mr. COX—The law is express in regard to it. Is the gentleman aware of the law?

Mr. NEGLEY—I am aware of it.

Mr. COX—Let us see what it is.

Mr. NEGLEY—The gentleman has only served nine days in this Congress and yet has drawn over $5,000. If that is not drawing back pay, I appeal to the common sense of the House.

Mr. COX—Has the gentleman served any longer in this Congress than I have? I was sworn in the same day as he.

Mr. NEGLEY—But I am not showing such a disgusting amount of virtue as the gentleman, and consequently I am not here making my own defense. If this measure had been introduced in the interest of economy, it would have commanded my vote and my earnest support; but it has been introduced out of respect to public opinion by the gentlemen who had most right to introduce it (I mean those who favored the increase) I should have been willing to give it my support; but, on the contrary, it has been introduced by a number of gentlemen who have just escaped from the follies of their youth and who come here for the purpose of earning some new reputation. [Laughter.]

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, said it was not his purpose to argue against the repeal of the Salary bill, nor to argue that the salary was not fixed too high, but he desired to show that there was nothing in that action unworthy or dishonest; that a man might vote for it and still be pure in integrity and conscience. He repeated to Mr. Lawrence the question whether he had not drawn the back pay voted by Congress in 1866.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that every member of that Congress, except the members from West Virginia, had taken the pay fixed by the act of 1866. He condemned the salary act of March 3d, 1873, not so much because of the *back* pay, as because both back pay and front pay was too high.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, reminded Mr. Lawrence that he had condemned it a while ago because it was back pay.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Because it was back pay too much in amount. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAWES—I want the gentleman from Ohio (Mr Lawrence) to tell us how much back pay he would go for. (Loud laughter.) He says that in 1866 he took his back pay because the other members of Congress did so. He returns the increase of pay because he says the people condemn it. So he goes with the multitude, whatever way they go. (Loud laughter at the expense of Mr. Lawrence.)

Mr. LAWRENCE desired to make rejoinder, but Mr. Wilson, who had the floor, declined to yield to him.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, continued his argument. He said that men might differ as to the proper salary, without being either robbers or thieves. The people, however, had a right to demand that the act of the last Congress should be repealed. The people had made that demand, and Congress was bound to accede to it. Whatever Congress would do would be criticised, but perhaps the best way of disposing of the matter was to place the law as it was before, and he trusted that the House would put the bill on that basis.

Mr. TOWNSEND advocated the amendment proposed by himself, fixing the salary of members at $6,000.

Mr. LYNCH argued that whatever change was to be made, whether of increase or decrease, should not take effect during the present Congress.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, gave notice that he would try to get a vote on the bill to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

CRIMES.

Suicide in Wheeling.

WHEELING, December 9.—Lyman Shephard, of Oneida, New York, residing in this city, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at two o'clock this morning. Death was almost instantaneous. He leaves a wife and one child. Shephard came home shortly before committing the deed, and kissed his wife, and instead of retiring told his wife he would read awhile. He seated himself by the fire and without a word drew a pistol, placed it against his head, and fired. His wife was observing his actions but could not stop him, so quickly was it consummated. No reason can be assigned for the act. Shephard was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends.

CASUALTIES.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

HARTFORD, December 9.—A small house in New Britain was burned last night. A colored man, his wife and child were burned to death.

Two Freight Trains Collide at Full Speed.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—A *Gazette* special says that on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, near Hobart, Indiana, last night, two freight trains collided at full speed. The engineer and other employees escaped unhurt by jumping from the train. Both locomotives were smashed, with a large number of freight cars loaded with flour; all of which was destroyed. One of the locomotives exploded at the moment of collision.

Nominations for City Officers in Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 9.—Mayor Calvin sent into Council last night his nominations for city officers. Judge Jesse O. Norton was nominated for City Attorney; Hon. S. S. Hays for Comptroller; Jacob Rehm for Superintendent of Police, vice Washburn, to be removed; J. K. C. Forrest for City Clerk. The Mayor has also appointed J. St. J. Cleveland, for many years a member of the staff of the *Evening Journal*, his Private Secretary. Mr. Forrest is also an old and well known journalist. The nomination of S. S. Hays was immediately and unanimously confirmed. The rest of the nominations were referred to committees.

POLITICAL.

State.

We wish some sensible member of the Constitutional Convention would explain to us who is to decide contested elections in the Senate or House at Harrisburg. Section 9 of article 2 of the proposed Constitution provides that "each House *shall judge of the election* and qualifications of its members," and section 17 of article 8, says that "the trial and determination of contested elections of members of the General Assembly shall be by the courts of law, or by one or more of the law judges thereof." Under these two mandates of the Convention, the same contests can be carried on by both court and Legislature, and we presume it would be simply a question of physical strength as to who would occupy the contested seat. We hope some wise constitutionalist will give us the desired information.—*Phila. Sunday Republic.*

A dispatch from Lancaster to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: Opposition to the Constitution is universal in all classes through this county. The evident injustice done Lancaster by depriving her of her fair representation is an outrage upon the rights of freemen that will be sternly rebuked at the polls. Hon. James Reynolds, brother of the lamented General Reynolds who fell at Gettysburg, was a delegate in the Convention, and now refuses to sign the document, as it is a fraud on the rights of the delegates, where one-third called for the division of the vote.

At the meeting of the sub-committee of the Constitutional Convention in Harrisburg, the fact was developed that the opposition to the Constitutional amendments as proposed has become general among the farming and laboring classes in all parts of the State. The fear, not to say the certainty, of an imposition of a heavy tax on real estate and manufactures for defraying the greatly increased expenses of the State government is estimated roughly at two millions of dollars.

California.

THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—Thirty-five Democratic members of the Legislature met in caucus at Sacramento last night, and resolved to make a nomination for United States Senator. None were made. The purpose appears to block the proceedings in joint convention, by voting steadily for Denis.

General.

As the Republican Senators were assembling the other day in the ladies' reception room at the Capitol for the purpose of holding a caucus, Senators Gordon, of Georgia, and Ransom, of North Carolina, both Democrats, who were not aware of the use the rooms had been for the time set apart for, attempted to enter. The doorkeeper politely informed them they could not go in. At this, Senator Ranson got indignant and asked the employee if he knew who he was, reminding him at the same time that he was a Senator, and had the right of access to the public rooms of the Senate. The parley blocked the way of those entitled to admission, and Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, learning the cause, said:—"Let in the penitent sinners." The Democratic Senators withdrew their demand for admission, and found more congenial atmosphere nearer the Senate chamber.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

FIELD DAY FOR COMMITTEES

Naval Appropriation to be Reported To-Day.

Jewell to be Confirmed but Bingham's Case Undecided.

Probability of Withdrawal of Judge Williams' Name.

Carpenter Retained as President of the Senate.

House Discussion of Back-Pay

Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

THE SPANISH QUESTION UNCHANGED

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1873.

Work of the Committees.

This was a sort of field day for committees. All of importance under the House met this morning for organization and to look over generally the business before them. The Ways and Means, Foreign Affairs and Appropriation bills will be taken up for action in a few days, but it is doubtful whether any subject of leading importance will be introduced before the holidays, except the appropriation for the fitting out of the navy. The Committee on Appropriations will be called to-morrow, and that bill will then be reported.

Bridging Navigable Streams.

The consideration of the question of the construction of bridges across navigable streams, will be assigned to a sub-committee. A number of bills on this subject have already been introduced, and it is understood that a bill will be submitted making all such bridges of uniform height and span.

Diplomatic Nominations.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs held a meeting to-day and considered the several diplomatic nominations now before them, and agreed to report favorably at the next executive session upon that of Governor Jewell to St. Petersburg. It is stated that there is opposition to Mr. Bingham for having received the back-pay. The Cuban question was not discussed.

Mr. Carpenter for President pro tem.

In the Republican Senatorial caucus to-day, Senator Conkling renominated Mr. Carpenter for the position of President *pro tem*, and it was agreed without any opposition that Mr. Carpenter should be continued in the position. Senators talked pretty freely of the charges which have been lately made affecting the private conduct of Mr. Carpenter. Some expressed their entire disbelief in the charges, while others thought that even if well founded, they were not matters fit to be taken notice of by the Senate. It was also mentioned that in the old times of the Senate it would have been considered beneath its dignity to notice such matters.

Back-Pay in the House.

It is evident that the House of Representatives is impressed with the belief that the will of the people is the main question at stake in the restoration of the increased pay to something like its old figure. Some of the members, in their ardor for notoriety, declaimed against the increased pay in the most violent manner. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, sailed in on this tack, and was brought to by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, and others, to the great amusement of the House.

Judge Williams' Nomination.

It is stated that the name of Attorney General Williams will be withdrawn. There is great embarrassment felt in the Senate on account of this nomination, and the most desirable manner of relieving this will, it is said, be the course indicated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1873.

TOUCHING DESCRIPTION OF MR. CARPENTER'S HEARING GOOD NEWS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus after the adjournment of the Senate, continuing an hour and a half. After a general interchange of views, Senator Carpenter was designated for President *pro tempore* of the Senate, but no ballot was taken. Mr. Carpenter did not attend the caucus, but remained at his seat in the Senate. After his election, two of his friends severally came to him and informed him of the result, whereupon he put on his hat and coat and left the chamber.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT OF SENATE.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this afternoon and resolved to support Allen G. Thurman for President of the Senate *pro tem.*

NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.

The national convention of colored citizens assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates to-day. Between two and three hundred delegates were present. The call for the convention asks of Congress a civil rights bill. R. B. Elliott was elected temporary chairman, and a Committee on Credentials was appointed. Recess.

CABINET MEETING—OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The Cabinet to-day was not in session more than an hour. All the members were present excepting the Secretary of War. No new features were presented concerning our relations with Spain. To-night it is said, on high authority, that everything is believed to be in a fair way of accommodation.

It is said that Governor Burbank has sent in his resignation as Executive of Dakotah.

The friends of General Sickles say that he will, on his return to Washington, formally tender his resignation as Minister to Madrid.

VIEWS OF SECRETARY ROBESON.

The Secretary of the Navy, when before the Committee on Appropriations to-day, said he did not think there would be war between the United States and Spain, although it was necessary to strengthen the navy as the best means of preserving peace and protecting American interests.

WEDDING OF SECRETARY BELKNAP TO-MORROW.

Secretary Belknap will be married to Mrs. A. T. Bowen, of Cincinnati, at Harrodsburg, Ky., on Thursday, the 11th inst.

IRONTON, O.

Closing of Iron, Steel and Nail Works—Strike of Coal and Iron Workmen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., December 9, 1873.

The rollers and heaters of the Lawrence Iron Works here have refused to accede to the reduction of wages proposed by the mill to five per cent. above Pittsburgh prices, and the mill, which has been running for a week on a special order, will shut down Saturday, with a prospect of remaining so for months. The mill of the Iron and Steel Company has been idle for some time, with a prospect of remaining so. The question of wages is all that keeps them so. The Bellefonte Nail Works are not running on account of a difference with their coal miners, though the prospect of their resuming is better than that of the others. No furnace in this region has blown out on account of the hard times, though the sales of iron at the present prices are very light. Most of the iron masters are holding for a rise.

Noble Marion Bruce was killed in a cutting affair near Pine Grove furnace on Saturday night.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10th, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England, increasing pressure, lower temperature, light to fresh northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather during the day. For the Middle and Atlantic States, lower temperature, with increasing pressure and generally clear weather, except in northern New York. For the Lower Lake region, and thence northward to Virginia and Tennessee, lower temperature, cloudy weather and possibly light rain, except in the Lower Lake region, where light rain or snow may prevail. For the Upper Lake regions, and thence southwestward to the Missouri valley, partly cloudy or clear weather, and decidedly low temperature. For the Gulf States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds, lower temperature and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, light, variable winds, and possibly light rain on the coast, followed by clearing weather and lower temperature.

Midnight Bulletin.

DECEMBER 9, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Direct'.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	40	N E	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	40	N	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa.	25	N W	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	27	N W	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	28	E	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	48	N W	Threat'n'g.
Memphis, Tenn.	51	N	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	52	N E	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	65	E	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	19	N E	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	40	Calm	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	32	N E	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	65	S W	Clear.
Indianapolis.	34	N W	Cloudy.
Ft. Gibson.	48	Calm	Threat'n'g.
Shreveport.	65	S E	Clear.
LaCrosse.	17	S W	Clear.
St. Paul.	9	S W	Clear.

MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.

Wedding Prevented by the Bride's Brother, who Kills the Groom.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Last Thursday evening, while preparations were being made for the nuptials of Richard Botticher and Miss Cora Cronenbald, at the residence of the latter's mother, at the corner of Grand avenue and Chippewa street, Charles Cronenbald, an uncle, and Benjamin F. Cronenbald, a brother, of the young lady, and F. W. Weber, rudely entered the house and peremptorily ordered the assembled party to disperse, and forbade the marriage between Botticher and Miss Cronenbald. During the confusion which followed, Botticher was shot in the leg by Weber. Chas. Cronenbald and Weber were arrested and bailed, and Botticher, after having his wound dressed, returned to Mrs. Cronenbald's house, where he has since remained. This afternoon, Benj. F. Cronenbald and Weber went to Mrs. Cronenbald's residence, and demanded to see Botticher. This was refused, but after a time Botticher left the house and started to run down Grand avenue. Young Cronenbald pursued him and fired four or five shots at him, three of which entered his body, one of them passing through his heart, killing him instantly. Cronenbald and Weber were arrested and locked up, and Charles Cronenbald will probably be arrested to-morrow, as facts have been developed to-night which seems to prove that there was a premeditated plan on the part of these three men to kill Botticher. The affairs has created a great sensation, as Mrs. Cronenbald is the widow of the late County Judge Cronenbald, a man of wealth and position, and all the parties, except Botticher are highly connected.

FORT WAYNE.

Jail-Breaking and Body-Snatching.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 9, 1873.

J. L. Spanogle and party, confined in jail at Osborn, Ind., for robbing freight cars on the Detroit and Eel River Railroad, escaped last night by digging through the floor and foundation of the jail building. Their case was to have come up to-day.

The excitement over the late body-snatching still continues. Some more graves will be opened. A pauper's grave was recently opened and found to contain nothing but broken remnants of the coffin.

Attack on the Keeper of the Female Department of Ohio Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, December 9.—Miss Finney, a guardian of the female department of the Ohio penitentiary, was assaulted yesterday by two convicts, Ida May, sent from Cincinnati, and Ada Belgeul, sent from Toledo. The attack was preconcerted, and but for the assistance of another female convict, the keeper would probably have been killed. As it was, she was considerably injured, and while making her escape from the infuriated women, fell down stairs, injuring one of her limbs. She has been on duty for ten years, but so many threats have been made against her life lately, that she has sent her resignation to the warden.

THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY CANAL.

Provisions of the Bill to connect the Ohio River and the Sea Board.

We have a copy of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives, on the 4th inst., by Mr. Negley, and which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Printing. It is "to provide for the construction of a steamboat canal and slack-water navigation to connect the Ohio River and the Sea Board, by way of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Potomac River, for the purpose of affording a cheap and commodious transit for the agricultural and mineral products of the West, and thereby promoting commerce, stimulating industry, and rendering accessible a vast region covered with marketable timber, and inlaid with rich deposits of coal and iron." The first section authorizes the Secretary of War to survey and construct the work from a point on the Ohio river, at or near Pittsburgh, by the most practicable and convenient route to the Potomac river, at the city of Cumberland. The canal shall not be less than sixty feet wide at the water-line, and not less than sixty feet in depth of water, with locks not less than one hundred and fifty feet in length and twenty-one feet in width, and with a capacity for vessels of at least two hundred tons burden. Authority is given the Secretary of War to enter upon, through his engineers or agents, any lands, for the purpose of making preliminary surveys, etc., and to appropriate to the use of the United States, any lands necessary for the construction of the canal, locks, houses, basins, bridges, etc. The second section provides that, after surveys are made, the Secretary of War shall determine and locate the route, with a due regard to the permanency of its construction and its greatest advantages for military, naval and commercial purposes. Sections third, fourth and fifth prescribe the method by which the rights of way are to be attained—by conveyance from the owners, if it can be had on reasonable terms; but if that shall be found impracticable, then application shall be made to the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, or the United States Judicial District of Maryland, for the appointment of commissioners to fix the compensation for the land to be taken and the damages, if any, to be paid, and shall also consider the question of benefits. Either party, dissatisfied with the appraisement, may appeal, and demand a trial before a jury; but the appeal shall not interfere with the right to enter upon the premises in dispute, and carry on the work. The seventh section requires the work to commence within six months after this act goes into effect, and to be completed ready for navigation at the earliest possible day consistent with the public interests; and for this purpose the most skillful and experienced officers from the Corps of Engineers shall be detailed by the Secretary of War to superintend and direct the work. The eighth section relates to the manner of receiving proposals for the construction of the work. Section ninth provides that upon the completion of the work the said canal and slackwater shall be a military, naval, postal and public highway, and shall be established as such to the people of the United States forever. Congress may regulate and fix the tolls and charges to be imposed. Section tenth gives the Secretary of War power to establish all needful rules and regulations concerning the use of the canals, and to prescribe penalties for the violation of the same. Section eleventh appropriates the sum of $1,000,000 to carrying into effect the preliminary provisions of the act.

BOLD ROBBERY.

A Cattle Dealer "Garroted" and Robbed of $436.

On Monday evening, about six o'clock, George Sellers, a cattle dealer of Rogerville, Greene county, Pa., who had sold a lot of cattle in Allegheny for $436, and had gone out to East Liberty to get another lot, was seized by two men while passing along Shady lane, one of whom held him firmly while the other gave him a severe blow on the head. He was knocked insensible, and on recovering found that he had been robbed. He made his way to Clark's hotel, near the stock yard, and reported his mishap, but could give no information as to his assailants, neither of whom he saw, as they approached him from behind. He got the money out of the Odd Fellow's Bank, and suspects that he was seen in the bank and followed to the place where the robbery was committed.

The Coal Miners and the New Constitution.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The discussion in your paper on the proposed Constitution, has awakened a large portion of the miners to the fact that their rights have been encroached upon in that instrument. Such being the opinion of a large number of miners, I take the liberty of asking the members of the Constitutional Convention from Allegheny county, the following questions:

First. Will not all existing laws conflicting with this Constitution be repealed on its adoption?

Second. Will not the Ventilation bill of 1870, entitled "an act to protect the health and safety of miners," be repealed, the bill being a local one? Or, if not repealed, has the Legislature the power to extend the provisions of the bill to this county?

Third. In the future will not all bills presented to the Assembly for the better protection of miners, such as draining, ventilating, screening, weighing and such others as would protect his life, be declared a part of mining, and under Article third, section seventh, declared unconstitutional? The makers of this article knew, or ought to have known, that different portions of the State require different mining laws.

Fourth. Do those who drew up part of section seventh, Article third, foresee that there will not be any more such blood-chilling calamities as Avondale, Pittston and scores of others that have occurred? These members that see so far ahead could have done better by hanging out a shingle, "Fortunes told here," than in depriving twenty or thirty thousand miners in the western part of the State from having legislative protection in any contingency that may arise. In the eastern part of the State there are probably twice the number of miners, thus leaving nearly one hundred thousand men without redress. Section eighth, same article, gives the privilege of local law to all but labor.

Answers to the above questions will be eagerly looked for, and will have a tendency towards changing votes for or against the Constitution.

MINER.

ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION.

The Vote for Councilmen and Ward Officers—Full Returns.

The election in Allegheny City passed off quietly yesterday, except in one or two districts. There were no Democratic tickets in the field, the ancient enemy preferring to fight under the guise of "Citizen." In most of the wards the entire Republican ticket was elected, but in some places there were a some of the opposition chosen. No trouble occurred anywhere except in the Second precinct of the Third Ward. Serious charges of ballot box stuffing, fraud &c. were made there and the vote we give may not be entirely correct. With this exception it is believed that the returns as given below are true. Those marked with an asterisk* are elected:

FIRST WARD.

Select Council.	Judge of Election.
R. A. Young, R.......317	*John Loudon, R.....544
*A. D. Smith, C.......341	No opposition.
Common Council.	Inspectors.
S. B. Smith, R.......328	*H. B. Agnew, R.......337
*H. M. Long, R.......582	*M. F. Ward, C.......335
*E. J. Roberts, C.....337	Return Inspector.
School Directors.	*A. Pitcairns, R.......325
Robert White, R......297	*Wm. Reno, C.......339
Robert Pitcairns, R.....293	Constable.
*John Frazier, C......346	Wm. G. Richards, R..287
*Wm. Schoyer, C......351	*Daniel G. Grier, C...344
Assessor.	
J. A. Beares, R.......227	
*W. P. Bedell, C......401	

SECOND WARD.

There was no opposition in this ward to the Republican ticket, which was elected with a vote as given below.

SELECT COUNCIL.	SCHOOL DIRECTORS.
Wm. W. Ackley...... 401	H. M. Dunlap...... 416
COMMON COUNCIL.	Rev. Joseph King.... 404
Samuel D. Sholes..... 398	JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.
William Hare...... 386	Samuel Parker...... 419
Wm. P. Price...... 383	INSPECTORS.
Wm. H. Lockhart...... 388	Harry Pfahl...... 193
ASSESSOR.	Wm. K. Carlisle...... 203
John Sterrett...... 417	RETURN INSPECTORS.
CONSTABLE.	J. W. Lahugh...... 191
Wash. Swain.	William Crider...... 210

THIRD WARD.—FIRST PRECINCT.

Select Council.	Alderman.
*N. H. Voegtly, R.... 304	Peter Bolster, R.... 233
John Huckenstine, D. 265	H. K. Tyler, C.... 275
Common Council.	P. McAnnally, C.... 30
*Thomas Brown, R.... 377	Assessor.
*James Stedeford, R 329	Henry Bork, R.... 338
*Samuel Hasting, R 277	C. R. Weitershouser, C 206
*William Wettach, R 314	Judge of Election.
*C. Linganfelder, R.. 192	J. D. Walker, R.... 345
A. W. Kredel, C.....189	B. F. Pulpress, C....167
Isaac Stern, C..... 65	Inspector.
A. J. Pentecost, C....264	John Ogden, R....295
John L. Kerr, C.....301	John K. Brown, C.... 30
Christ. Brenning, C....189	Return Inspector.
Jacob Vetter, C.....136	Andrew Marshall, R..306
School Director.	Peter Puhl, C....184
Arthur Hobson, R....396	John Dietz, C.... 15
James Hemphill, R....382	Constable.
John Froelich, C....162	H. Hess, R....351
William Miller, C....152	J. Bopp, C....157
	L. Magoffin, C.... 40

THIRD WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Select Council.	C. Linganfelder, R....328
*N. H. Voegtley, R....384	A. W. Kredel, C....336
John Huckenstein, C.240	A. J. Pentecost, C....237
Common Council.	John L. Kerr....203
Thomas Brown, R....319	C. Brenning....269
James Stedeford, R....283	Jacob Vetter....139
Samuel Hasting, R....300	Isaac Stern.... 27
Wm. Wettach, R....325	

FOURTH WARD—FIRST PRECINCT.

Select Council.	Assessor.
*Hugh McNeill, R....221	*John Friedman, R....164
John J. McDermitt, C.144	Jas. Graham, C....206
Common Council.	Judge of Election.
*Peter Walter, Jr. R..217	*Hugh Kennedy. R....217
*Charles Hetzel, R....192	Joseph S. Lare, C....152
*Wm. Burton, R....228	Inspector.
*Joseph Lautner, R....215	*John Fielding, R....217
Hugh McGuire, C....167	James O'Brien, C....148
John Titzell, C....145	Return Inspector.
T. Walter Day, C....138	*Wm. Gardner, R....217
C. W. Anshutz, C....145	C. G. McMillan, C....159
School Directors	Constable.
*Thos. McCanse, R....220	*Elijah Barker, R....362
*John S. Ritenour, R.202	
J. D. Thompson, C....153	
Duncan Dallas, C....156	

FOURTH WARD—SECOND PRECINCT.

Select Council.	Assessor.
*Hugh McNeill, R....189	*John Friedman, R....164
John J. McDermott, C. 50	James Graham, C.... 75
Common Council.	Judge of Election.
*Peter Walter, Jr., R..202	*John Keown, R....188
*Charles Hetzel, R....185	John V. Hays, C.... 53
*Wm. Burton, R....139	Inspector.
*Joseph Lautner, R....164	*Leon Walter, Jr., R..194
Hugh McGuire, C.... 57	*Isaac Hipley, C.... 46
John Tizzell, C.... 59	Return Inspector.
T. Walter Day, C.... 33	*Geo. Dierker, R....203
C. W. Anshutz, C.... 49	*Victor Paulin, C.... 36
School Directors.	Constable.
*Thomas McCance, R.205	*Elijah Barker, R....244
*John S. Ritenour, R.203	
J. D. Thompson, C.... 38	
Duncan Dallas, C.... 38	

FIFTH WARD.

Select Council.	Assessor.
*Joseph Walton, R....551	*George Keyser, R....528
S. P. Ross, C.... 12	No opposition.
Common Council.	Judge of Election.
W. C. Cooke, R....243	*W. J. Caughey, R....544
F. A. M. Krepps, R....240	No opposition.
*D. F. Agnew, C....288	Inspector.
*S. A. Johnston, C....325	*Wm. J. Lee, R....547
School Directors.	*R. Bailey, C.... 11
*John E. Parke, R....541	Return Inspector.
*Simeon Buiford, R....538	*John Bradford, R....528
No opposition.	*Jas. Lindsay, C.... 16
Poor Director.	Constable.
*Isaac A. Reed, R....498	*James Robertson, R.417
	John Irwin, C....143

SIXTH WARD.

Select Council.	Assessor.
*John A. Cochran, R .259	*Thomas H. Gilson, R.273
Fred. Thomas, C....206	B. Zinkan, C....193
Common Council.	Judge of Election
*Geo. R. Cochran, R....283	*John B. Chambers, R.259
*L. P. Stone, R....264	William Gerber, C....212
*J. D. Strouse, R....244	Inspector.
Henry Gerber, C....215	*H. B. Campbell, R....266
Geo. W. Exler, C....161	*Henry Dipple, C....198
Henry Jaeger, C....185	Return Inspector.
School Directors.	*James H. Cochran, R.276
W. W. Tyson, R....161	*Peter Farley, C....195
Thomas Harper, R....181	Constable.
*W. Davidson, C....282	*John Dougherty, R....232
*T. C. Wallace, C....288	H. J. Hallar, C....182
Director of the Poor.	J. J. Hays, I.... 57
James Lowrie, R....267	
*H. Faulkner, C....250	

SEVENTH WARD.

Select Council.	Assistant Assessor.
*George Ober....431	*F. Stahl....469
J. F. Sharnke....159	*L. Berbereck....282
Common Council.	Fred. Hanny.... 2
*A. Schmidt....318	Fred. Erk....268
*W. Eberhard....345	A. Hahn....125
*C. C. Hay....417	Judge of Election.
J. Letzkus.... 74	F. Hoff
H. L. Snaman....157	Inspector.
A. V. Coale....112	Ch. Renkauff....149
A. Briegel.... 17	S. Zang....450
School Director.	A. Price....573
J. Luckhaupt....184	Return Inspector.
*E. Forster....512	A. Stork....152
*J. Best....446	Constable.
Poor Director.	A. Briegal.... 15
*M. Ley....590	V. Gundlung....236
Assessor.	*G. Roeth....301
*J. Lofurk....427	H. Reitzel.... 10
F. Haney....169	

EIGHTH WARD.

SELECT COUNCIL.	ASSESSOR.
Samuel McRoberts, R. 113	*John McDowell, R....118
*Jacob Reed, C....119	Jesse Sutton, C....112
COMMON COUNCIL.	JUDGE OF ELECTION.
*C. Klicker, R....115	*David F. Jackson, R. 124
H. O. C. Oehmler, R.. 98	Joseph Lofink, C....107
*Paul Schwend, C....102	INSPECTOR.
Michael Kautz, C.... 36	*Wm. Zeunder, R....119
August Marshall, I.... 92	*Henry Omslaer, C....103
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	RETURN INSPECTOR.
R. R. Reno, R....115	*Gottlieb Fischer, R..120
*A. S. Grubbs, R....117	James McVay, C....102
*A. M. Young, C....120	CONSTABLE.
Isaac Angeny, C.... 94	Leopold Bertsche, R.... 91
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.	*Samuel McCullen,
*John H. Morrison, R. 211	Sr., C....102
No opposition.	

NINTH WARD.

Select Council.	Assessor.
*George Wittmer....147	P. Maguire....130
David Davis, Jr....142	*M. Woods....154
Common Council.	Director of Poor.
*John Wittmer....171	*E. W. Riggs....177
*Joseph Drexler....156	C. Hutchinson....110
Joseph Cullirian....125	Judge of Election.
C. Burns....125	*John Richards....169
School Directors.	John Lanigan....120
*C. Cummings....171	Inspector.
*W. Hartman....162	*W. B. Canham....173
*Geo. Barclay....165	*John McDermott....120
John McDermott....121	Constable.
Joseph Gibbons....116	*James Gault....147
Thos. Riley....120	D. E. Jones....127

TENTH WARD.

Select Council.	Inspectors.
*G. W. Day, R....102	*C. Stimple....100
G. W. Snaman, C.... 81	*G. V. Kimberlin....126
Common Council.	W. B. Hewitt.... 79
W. Peters, R.... 90	G. Beckert.... 55
Henry Kreeling, R.... 87	Return Inspector.
*J. O. S. Golden, C....105	J. McIntyre....178
School Directors.	Assistant Assessor.
*H. A. Spangler, R....176	*C. Lusk....169
Reuben Heister, R....179	W. McGreary.... 59
Director of Poor.	J. Hoag, Sr.... 27
T. F. Grubbs....174	Constable.
Assessor.	W. Bowers....116
M. Z. Evans....160	C. Wallace.... 65
F. Wadlow.... 17	
Judge of Election.	
R. Thomas....182	

ELEVENTH WARD.

Select Council.	Judge of Election.
*Henry H. Phillips....112	*John W. Clement....108
Wm. F. Richardson....104	Charles Faulk.... 99
Common Council.	Inspector.
Wm. H. Brown....105	*James L. Smith....108
*Robert Wilson....110	*Archie Richie....108
C. M. Seibert.... 95	William A. Lees....107
John Selling....105	James Cooper....105
School Directors.	Constable.
*James Welsh....190	*Jacob Bupp....107
*Henry Meyer....111	M. Beard.... 27
W. J. Langfelt....105	
Assessor.	
*Philip Newhart....109	
Wm. H. Slack.... 27	

Hogan vs. Allen—Another Match in Prospect.

Ben. Hogan and his trainer, Mr. Sweeney, are now in the city, and propose to remain here for some time. Hogan shows little signs of having lately participated in a severe fistic battle, and is in first-rate condition, apparently. Tom Allen having expressed a wish to make another match with Hogan, the latter states that he is not only willing, but extremely anxious, to try conclusions with the Englishman, and on his own terms. He will fight him, he says, in Canada, in Virginia or in Dakotah Territory, as may best suit Allen, for any sum, from $1,000 up to $20,000. The opinion prevails in sporting circles that another match will be made, and at an early day.

In this connection, it may be stated that Ben. Hogan, who now by right puts "Champion of America" after his name, has been tendered a complimentary benefit by citizens of Pittsburgh, and that it will take place at Fred. Aims's American Theater on to-morrow evening. Hogan and Sweeney will have a set-to during the evening, while a number of our best amateur boxers will also participate. This will be, of course, in addition to the usual excellent performance given by the company at the American.

Investigation of Indian Commissioner Smith.

ST. PAUL, December 9.—The investigation of Commissioner Smith took a new turn to-day. The counsel for Wm. Welsh, after having asked and had a week to prepare charges, now declines to prefer them, alleging a want of jurisdiction and power to compel witnesses on the part of the commission. Mr. Welsh then appears for himself by letter and makes eight charges, which will now be investigated. Commissioner Smith challenges a full inquiry, and asks to have an Indian inspector added to the commission who can compel witnesses.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY ST.

BANNER BAKING POWDER

Used in Biscuits, Rolls, Cakes and Puddings, make them very light and wholesome. Buckwheat Cakes made with it are never sour. Many who always use it say: *"Give me the Banner or give me none."*

We are selling goods very low, and intend to dispose of our entire stock on a basis of the present cost of manufacture. Many houses are holding prices up to former values, and refuse to recognize the fact that in most articles there has been a decline. We are meeting that fact face to face, and giving a hundred cents' worth for every dollar we receive, believing that "the nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling." We are making it worth a man's while to pay cash, by giving a liberal discount for it. We offer on these goods

Special Inducements!

Canned Fruits and Vegetables,
Banner Baking Powder,
Genuine English Pickles,
American Pickles in Bottles,
American Pickles, Barrels and Halves,
Assorted Jellies, Tumblers and Goblets,
Pure Currant Jelly from California,
Comb and Strained Honey,
Olive Oils and Queen Olives,
English Jams and Jellies,
Christmas Plum Pudding,
Halford Table Sauce,
Cape May Tomato Ketchup,
French Mustard, Bottles and Kegs,
Atmore's Mince Meat,
Colman's London Mustard,
Table Salt in Small Bags,
Sapolio and Hand Sapolio,
Rising Sun Stove Polish.

Jesse H. Lippincott
231 LIBERTY ST.

Coal Mining on the River.

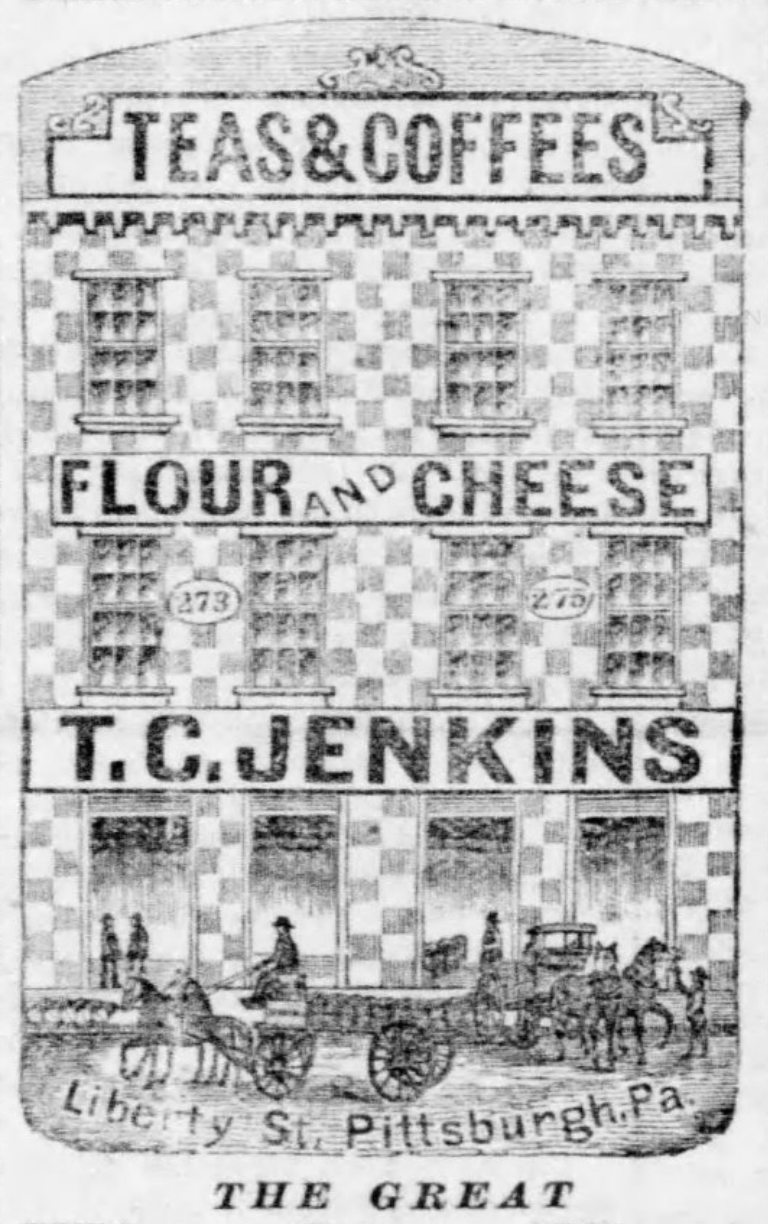
Another meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday, Mr. Bigley in the chair. Reports were received from the various pools, and it appeared that nearly all the operators, (excepting several in No. 1,) were running at the reduction. Messrs. William Oliver, G. N. O'Neil, Thomas Kenney, Joseph Walton, Simpson Horner, N. J. Bigley and Geo. Lysle, who were appointed a committee to wait upon those operators who were running at the old rates, and request them to subscribe to the resolutions of the Exchange, made a statement and were continued. Several operators promised not to run after to-day, except at the reduction. The Exchange will meet again on Friday morning next, at half-past ten o'clock.

New Patent.

The Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent and is said to be giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market.

Great Inducements for Cash

For flour and all kinds of groceries at the Checkered Front.



THE GREAT
White River Flour
MANUFACTURED UNDER
MY NEW PATENT.
I will Guarantee this Flour
To make More and Better Bread than can be made from any other Flour in the country for the money Money Refunded if Flour is not as represented.
25 Cents per Barrel on Flour
FOR PROMPT CASH.
Remit by Exchange on Pittsburgh or by Express. All Groceries Low.
No Charge for Draying.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — HORSES — HAVING A large amount of Hay and Pasturage, I am prepared to keep twelve or more Horses during the winter, near Washington, Pa. Particulars at B. McVay's Livery Stable. JOHN W. RETTIGE.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — TWENTY-FIVE Thousand Dollars to loan in amounts from $1,000 to $3,000 each. The above amounts will be loaned from two to three years on Approved Real Estate Security by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—CONTRACTORS CAN BE supplied with men of all descriptions free of charge, at low wages. Coal merchants supplied with miners. A number of girls want work of all kinds, at Employment office, No 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, first door from Suspension Bridge.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS, who have been engaged in one the largest manufacturing establishments in the city for a number of years, and who have had experience in the examination of disordered accounts, would devote a portion of their time to the examination and adjustment of account books. Address Glass Box 842, Pittsburgh Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED OR Unfurnished, on Penn street. A lady living at her own home, in an accessible and pleasant location, has comfortable Rooms to let to gentlemen, if it be found mutually satisfactory. Address Mrs. A. E. F., Postoffice, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—One 24 inch Rogers Surfacer; 1 No. 1 Ball Moulder, 3 sides; three 8x16, one 7x14 and one 8x20 inch Engines, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand, JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY—24 Locust street, Allegheny, large Brick House with all the modern improvements, in good order; large grounds, with carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; will be sold together or in separate lots. Inquire at 178 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. WF

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY—An election for fifteen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. JOHN REA' Secretary.
Pittsburgh, December 4, 1873.

☞ PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—ELECTION—The regular annual election of Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, December 16, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.
E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.
Allegheny, December 2, 1873.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—

An application will be made to His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of JOSEPH KEENER, convicted at Nos. 282, 306, 309 and 310, March Sessions, 1866.

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE CO.,
Pittsburgh, September 12, 1873.

☞ NOTICE TO RIVER MEN—

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the Navigation of the Allegheny River, that the Contractor for the Stonework of Union Bridge, across the Allegheny river at the Point, Pittsburgh, has commenced work. Pier No. 4 is located on north side of channel, distant 212 feet from shore. The other Piers will be located each 212 feet apart across the river to Smoky Island. The Contractor will keep a RED LIGHT by night on Channel Pier as a signal of danger.
By order of the Board of Directors,
F. W. SMITH, Chief Engineer.
tf

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PA.,
REOPENS JANUARY 8TH. Departments in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English thoroughly organized. Apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS
MOLASSES
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

WHOLESALE HOUSE.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Full and Complete Lines always on hand in
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES
And STAPLE NOTIONS of all kinds.
MILLINERY and SILK GOODS.
Wholesale Agents for Fullerton Yarns and Harmony Flannels.
77 and 79 MARKET ST.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.
New, Fresh Stock.
NEW PRINTS, NEW GINGHAMS, NEW JEANS, NEW DOESKINS, NEW WATERPROOFS, NEW CANTONS, NEW FLANNELS, NEW DRESS GOODS, NEW CASSIMERES, NEW BLANKETS NEW SHAWLS, NEW SKIRTS, NEW HOSIERY, NEW GLOVES, NEW WOOLENS, NEW NOTIONS.
PRICES AS LOW AS EASTERN CLOSING SALES.
BUYERS SHOULD CALL AT
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.'s,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET.
Wholesale Exclusively.
Sole Agents for Fullerton's and Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns.

VICK'S
Floral Guide,
200 pages
500 Engravings and Colored Plate
Published Quarterly
25 Cts. A Year.
Address JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N.Y.

Printers Wanted.
SIX OR EIGHT NON-UNION PRINTERS.
Permanent Situations Guaranteed. Apply to
THE COURIER,
TITUSVILLE, PA.
tf

FALL STYLES
SILK HATS!
Broadway and Trade Styles.
Fur, Cassimere and Wool
HATS.
SILK, CLOTH AND FUR
CAPS.
Full Line, all the New Styles in Market.
R. H. PALMER,
151 WOOD ST.
P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

To Boiler Manufacturers.
PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners until the 22D DAY OF DECEMBER, at 4 P. M.,
For the Building of Eight Batteries of Steam Boilers, Drums, &c.
Plans and specifications can be had at the office of
JOSEPH L. LOWRY,
Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Building.

CAUTION.
Lost on or near Wood street, this day, a PROMISSORY NOTE for $681 00, dated December 5, 1873, at ninety days after date, drawn by Frederick Fisher to order of Fisher Bros., indorsed Fisher Bros. and John Spear & Co. All parties are hereby cautioned against receiving or buying said note, as payment has been stopped.
JOHN SPEAR & CO.
Pittsburgh, December 9, 1873.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING;
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM,
Attorney at Law,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFICES DIAMOND ST., COR. CHERRY ALLEY.
Practices in all the Federal, Supreme and County Courts. Collection made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

PRODUCE.
IN STORE:
1 Car Wheat;
1 Car White Oats;
1 Car Shell Corn;
2 Cars Prime Hay;
1 Car Peachblows,
100 Bbls Sweet Cider;
150 Bbls Maximo Family Flour;
100 Bbls choice Apples.
Butter, Eggs and Produce generally arriving daily.
D. McMillan & Co.,
359 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa,
Consignments solicited.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

Geo. I. Whitney,
Broker and Notary Public.
Notes, Stocks and Bonds.
ALSO,
GOLD.
Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.
Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Lowest Rates.
Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.
FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
TO Cash Buyers OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.
Winter Stock.
PRICES LOW,
STYLES GOOD,
ASSORTMENT LARGE.
ALL GRADES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY
WATCHES,
Diamonds, Jewelry,
Clocks, Silverware,
Watch and Clock Materials, &c.
NO OLD STOCK. Every Article Fresh and Stylish.
Inducements offered to CASH and PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS.
G. B. BARRETT & CO.,
(OPPOSITE MUSEUM),
Pittsburgh, Penna.
tf

PANIC PRICES.
Comforts,
Blankets,
Lace Curtains,
Upholstery Goods
GREATLY REDUCED FOR 30 DAYS.
CALL AND SEE PRICES.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

Bahmer Bros. & Co.
PRODUCE
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Wool
AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
207 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
☞ Consignments Solicited.
Returns promptly made. A liberal advance made on Consignments.
W

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
Star-Anchor Brand Extra Sugar-Cured Ham

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1873.

A LEADING English surgical journal states that there is such an anomaly as "tongueless speech," and cites instances to prove it. We are afraid there is no likelihood of the peculiarity being introduced into Congress.

IF it be true, as is affirmed, that Captain SURMONT, of the Ville Du Havre, escaped "without wetting his coat," while scores of women and children were struggling in the waves, he deserves to be surmounted with execration as long as he lives.

TENNESSEE is changing front forward on the nineteenth century with remarkable rapidity. Already it excels every other Southern State in the number of its schools and colleges—showing that the right kind of forces and spontaneities are at work within it.

THE St. Louis papers are engaged in an animated controversy over the relation of cheese, or rather the price of that commodity, to the prospects of a Spanish war. The discussion is sharp and subtle. The instinct is sutler. Should hostilities break out, the patriotism of these editors would unquestionably assume a form far mitier than the sword.

A CORRESPONDENT whose abnormal craving for notoriety would seem to be almost as marked as his plentiful lack of wisdom, sends us an impertinently frivolous communication concerning a subject recently discussed in these columns, with a request that we should print it. We respectfully decline to minister to his pesky itch; all the more for the reason that he seems to be rapidly going to the Old Scratch.

"JUSTICE and mercy"—it was written of old—"have kissed each other." Now let the magnanimity of the Republicans in Congress in passing a general amnesty bill and repealing the "iron-clad" test oath, kindle the Democratic membership of both Houses into instant and cordial support of the bill which secures civil rights to our colored fellow citizens. So shall the grand ancient utterance receive a new and lofty interpretation.

THE Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that the trademark law of that State will not protect citizens of other States; on the ground that the General Assembly, in making laws affecting persons or property, had reference necessarily to persons or property within the geographical limits of the State alone, unless otherwise expressed or extended. In a similar case the Supreme Court of New York lately rendered a precisely opposite opinion. When doctors disagree, who shall decide?

MEMORANDUM for Congressional back-paysters. A gentle breeze travels ten miles an hour, a tornado one hundred miles an hour. But the velocity of a great people's gathered indignation toward those public servants who betray the popular confidence, neglect expressed wishes, and set at naught profound moral convictions, outruns the swiftest hurricane that sweeps, and is a thousand times more irresistible. Let those who profess to think the demand for the repeal of the salary bill will "end in smoke," reflect well upon it.

FROM present indications, the disposition of the Geneva award promises to become the subject of animated quarreling in Congress, as soon as the House settles down to business. A number of members have bills on the question, and it seems that no two of them can agree as to what shall be done with the $15,000,000, which is regarded much in the nature of a lucky windfall. A certain amount of gabble over the matter is, we suppose, unavoidable; but let us hope it will be as brief as possible. The fewer talking matches, the better.

A FEW days ago we made some brief allusion to WARD LAMON's libelous "Life of LINCOLN"—a book which is simply a monument of monstrous ingratitude on the part of its author. We now learn that this man, LAMON, has very properly left the State whose greatest son he so sought to dishonor, and has taken up his residence in West Virginia. From there the report comes that, at the next election, he will try and get to Congress on an "independent" ticket. If he has a single grain of self-respect left, he will seek out the deepest shades of obscurity, and hide himself in silence there until he dies.

WESTERN papers note a marked improvement in the aspect of financial affairs and the increase of business. There has also been an important rise in the prices of Western products and railroad stocks. Some of these journals, we notice, are inclined to attribute this to the possibility of war and of inflation of the currency. The fact, however, that gold has not advanced would seem to indicate that the real cause is the growing abundance of money and the revival of activity in trade and manufacturing. Sober-minded people, who see that money is rapidly becoming abundant as confidence in the general solvency of the trading and manufacturing classes revive, consider that it would be the height of folly to inflate the currency now, when we have got so near down to "hard pan."

THERE is a great rivalry between the various Atlantic steamship companies, to secure the highly important contracts for the conveyance of the United States European mails. The present contracts expire on the last day of the present year. The Postmaster General has determined to be governed by three things: first, average speed of vessel; second, reliability and care; third, frequency of starting. The department expects to send a mail a day from New York to Europe hereafter, so that every line running from New York to any part of Europe, and even the line running from Philadelphia, can have a mail to carry. But the fact that a line runs under the American flag, or under American ownership with the British flag, will not weigh in her favor as against speed and certainty.

NOTWITHSTANDING the gloomy reports which have reached us from the Marquette iron districts, concerning the general curtailment of operations, and the stoppage of mines and furnaces, during the past few months, statistics show that the present year has been, in the main, a prosperous one with the iron mines, and that there was a great increase in the total yield of the district. The total amount of iron ore mined this year, for instance, was 1,250,000 tons, against 952,055 tons last year; while the amount of pig iron manufactured was 75,000 tons, against 63,195 tons for 1872. The copper yield of the present year is without precedent in the history of the Peninsula, careful estimates placing the total production at over 19,000 tons—an increase of 3,000 tons over the largest aggregate in any previous year.

NOT a little consternation is likely to be created in New York political circles by the announcement that Boss TWEED, who is said to have carefully kept a diary of his life, proposes, while in prison, to write an autobiography, descriptive of his method of manipulating politics and purchasing Legislatures. Probably no other man in the country has so varied and intimate a knowledge of the corrupt means and processes whereby public men are seduced from their integrity—bought and sold like cattle in the shambles. Should he decide to carry his purpose into execution, and to show the inner workings of that collossal system of organized fraud and robbery of which he was the chief, it is probable that not a few "respectable" people will be apt to sleep far less easily o' nights than they have heretofore been in the habit of doing—so much stronger, with some, is the dread of detection and exposure than the fear of wrong doing.

SOME weeks ago the *Financial Chronicle* printed an extended list of railroads which had failed to pay the interest on their bonds at any time within several years past, and whose affairs still remained unsettled, stating at the same time that the list was not perfectly complete, as from the nature of the case it was impossible to ascertain the exact status of so many roads within a short time. That paper now publishes a revised and corrected list, with the addition of the names of several other roads concerning which information has recently been obtained, and five roads which have for the first time passed their interest since the beginning of last month; from which appears that the total number of these roads is seventy-two, with a probability that the list will yet be increased, inasmuch as December is not a very common month for coupons to mature. The great trial will come next month, when an enormous amount from a great number of companies will become due.

JUDGE UNDERWOOD, United States District Judge for Virginia, whose sudden death from apoplexy on Sunday night was announced in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, was one of the early Abolitionists, and for his devotion to anti-slavery principles and support of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidency in 1860 was at that time driven from Virginia, to which State he emigrated from his birthplace, Herkimer county, New York, some twenty-five or thirty years ago. Taking up his abode in Washington, Mr. CHASE secured his appointment, in 1861, to the position of Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and in 1864 he was nominated by President LINCOLN United States District Judge for the District of Virginia, which office he continued to hold until his death. He was elected United States Senator by the Alexandria Legislature, in 1865, to succeed Senator CARLILE, but was not admitted to his seat, in consequence of the reconstruction measures debarring Virginia from representation in Congress. Judge UNDERWOOD was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and presided over the body which framed the present Constitution of Virginia. He was a warm and devoted friend of emancipation, and perhaps did more for the enfranchisement of the colored race in Virginia than any member of his party in the State.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Every American citizen who is at once well informed and patriotic must regard with great satisfaction the existing prospect of a peaceful settlement of our difficulty with Spain. Such satisfaction is not the product either of the feeble sensibility which shrinks with a shudder from the mere physical consequences of war, nor of the timidity which weighs with excessive scrupulosity the uncertain and manifold chances of any international conflict. The predominant elements of the American population, English, German, etc., are not much liable to error in either of these directions. In fact, their natural tendencies are clearly the other way, and the satisfaction of which we speak results from considerations which counteract their force. One of these considerations relates to the burden of responsibility and trouble which the war would certainly place upon the national shoulders, in the acquisition of the island which had given rise to the struggle. The American people do not at present want Cuba. While not doubting that its final absorption in the territory of the great Republic is inevitable, they believe that neither the Cubans nor the Americans are yet prepared for the union. They believe that the expenditure of blood and treasure for the purpose of hastening an event undesirable now but certain to be desirable in the future, would be not only a criminal waste of national resources and a foolish increase of national incumbrances, but bad policy in other respects. Having driven out the Spaniards we must either annex the island, or place it in the hands of those insurgents who call themselves Cuba Libre. As to the former alternative, nobody who has studied the subject believes that the motley, ignorant, superstitious and turbulent population of the island could be invested with American citizenship without most injurious, if not disastrous consequences; and as to the latter alternative, it is equally certain that free Cuba left to itself would be to us a more troublesome neighbor than Spanish Cuba has ever been. The assertion will be questioned by no one familiar with South American history, and in Cuba there are sinister conditions wanting in the South American Republics. It is as certain as anything future can be that, in Cuba Libre, with its deeply divided and mutually antagonistic classes and races, the old feuds would be continued, in all those characteristic features which, during the last few years, have so often horrified the civilized world. Slavery would of course be abolished, but this prospective result cannot be justly put forward as a reason for war. The slaves amount in all to only three hundred and seventy thousand, or less than one-fourth of the entire population, and their freedom within the next few years may safely be regarded as assured, whatever may be the outcome of the struggle going on in Spain.

Another consideration which renders the thought of war with Spain at present repulsive to the best portion of the American people regards the misconstruction to which it would or might expose them. Probably few even of our most fair-minded European friends would fail to scrutinize our conduct with the eye of suspicion and mistrust. Recalling our popular cries in the past and the well-known avowals of American statesmen in the evil days when slavery ruled in Washington, they would surely seek for evidence of a revival of that chronic land-hunger, that feverish longing for territorial expansion which used to rage in Yankee veins. Nothing but manifest wrong on the side of Spain and manifest right on our side, in connection with zealous and patient efforts on the part of the Washington government to bring the quarrel to a peaceful issue would satisfy the onlooking world of the purity and dignity of our motives in declaring war against the power which owns Cuba, especially at the present time when that power, relatively feeble at best, is harried and rendered almost helpless by internal enemies.

This, however, is only one form of the misconstruction to which war in the premises would subject the American government. In their relations to European powers, the American people, true to their best traditions, have repeatedly declared and exemplified a pacific policy as the policy most perfectly in harmony with the genius of their institutions as well as with their own spirit. And so recently as to be still in full memory of all the world, their prolonged and bitter quarrel with Great Britain held up their patience and persistance under wrongs and in pursuit of their rights, in a manner which challenged universal attention to the method, and finally, by the triumphant conclusion, justified confidence in its efficacy. In the case of a less irritating and less embarrassing difficulty with a weaker power and a power which besides, if not a sister republic, is at least trying to become one,—in such a contingency occurring so soon after the other, to discard the method of quiet and dignified appeal to reason and right for the old fashioned and semi-barbarous method of an instantaneous appeal to the sword, would be in us downright self-stultification, and such self-stultification as would especially gratify the adherents of the ancient political systems which we fancy that we have outgrown. Let us not forget the more excellent way.

In these remarks we intend no criticism of or fault-finding with President GRANT's Cabinet. We do not forget that in this Spanish difficulty there has been and is an element of disturbance which may well have justified or made necessary the abrupt and decided course which seems a departure from the recognized model of American policy. This disturbing element, or strange condition, is the character of the Cuban volunteers. Readers of MACAULAY's History of England will remember the great historian's sketch of the "English of the Pale" in Ireland, and what he says of the influence of their position in rendering them arrogant, stern, harsh and relentless. Surrounded by enemies and maintaining their lives and property against fearful odds, they, men of English birth, felt no scruple in committing acts from which the ordinary Englishman would have shrunk in horror. MACAULAY compares them to slaveholders, slavery producing similar effects upon the characters of the masters. Now, the Cuban volunteers have in their veins the fiery and arrogant blood of Spaniards, and their natures have been corrupted not only by the influence of slavery but by the necessity of upholding their power against Creole insurgents. There is no reason to suppose that they would have listened to reason whether urged from Washington or Madrid. Mere remonstrances or rational representations would never have prevailed on them to atone for their wrong or submit to conditions imposed by President CASTELAR. Hence, probably, the course adopted by Mr. FISH, the firm attitude and the assurance of armed intervention in case of failure to comply with his just demands, was the course most friendly to Spain as well as best adapted to avoid the necessity of war.

"THERE is a gloomy prospect in Ohio that nearly every county officer in Butler county has been defrauding it by drawing illegal fees."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Butler county is the Democratic stronghold of Ohio, corresponding to Berks, in this State. After a full investigation of the books and papers of the various offices, it has been discovered that the Auditor of the county has drawn from the treasury for three and a half years' services the sum of $35,392, which is $19,400 more than he is entitled to, and that every other officer of the county has been doing the same thing, the total defalcations amounting to upwards of $30,000. Peculations to a very large amount have also been unearthed in Fairfield county, which is popularly designated as the "Gibraltar of Democracy." Nothing in oratory is more effective than a striking antithesis, nor—as it would appear—according to Democracy, in politics; since the poised and masterful way in which its trusted leaders and representatives preach purity and practice corruption, is without parallel in the entire history of the country.

IT is to be hoped Congress will not unnecessarily delay action on the recommendations of the President's Message with reference to the status of persons residing abroad, and the citizenship of their children. They are important. The question how a person who has once been a citizen of the United States can cease to be such, has several times been forced, in one form or another, upon the Executive or judicial departments of the Government for decision. The right of the citizens of this country to change allegiance at pleasure has been broadly asserted by Congress, but there is no legislative definition of "expatriation," nor declaration as to how the right may be exercised, or what evidence shall determine its accomplishment. The absence of legislation on these points has given rise to much embarrassment on several occasions to the action of the Government, when persons have sought its protection claiming to be American citizens, and the time has fully arrived when the subject should receive statutory definition.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There ought to be a good opening for a tallow candle factory in Pittsburgh at the present time.

The Commissioners to revise the statutes of Kentucky, with characteristic Bourbon modesty, have amended the Constitution of the United States.

An Iowa judge has decided that it is lawful to chop wood on Sunday. That will probably put a stop to it at once. There is a good deal of contrariness in human nature.

A rural Indiana paper observes: "The hog's familiar grunt may now be heard under the floor of our church." That must be the Church of the Prodigal Sons.

The New York *World* lectures the Democrats of the country for subscribing to and reading Republican newspapers. It is fearful of losing its influence.

As an indication of the determination of the present House of Representatives to retrench, it is only necessary to state that a Sypher has been placed at the head of the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department.

Invitation of the new church—*Cummin* go with us.

An English magazine taunts our people with their practice of "tarring and feathering" obnoxious persons. Barbarous and shameful, it is true; but is it any worse than the common English practice of wife-whipping?

Faith, with a reservation. The Adventists have started a paper called the *Watchman's Cry*, and though the sheet says that the world will end in February, it wants everybody's subscription for a year.

The most convincing tribute to the merits of the President's Message which we have seen, consists in the fact that the lobbyists and members who have schemes for lavish expenditures, are displeased with it.

A vein of genuine cannel coal has been discovered on the banks of the Missouri river, about one hundred and fifty miles above Sioux City. The vein is four feet in thickness and of the best quality.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have contracted to deliver freights through from Cincinnati to Glasgow, Scotland. Last week the first shipment passed through Richmond, direct from Cincinnati for Glasgow.

The famine in Bengal threatens to be either an awful calamity to the people or a prodigious expense to the India government, which will have to feed fifteen or twenty millions of people for a twelve-month.

Broad, flat, low heels for boots are now considered the thing among ladies. This is the most sensible move fashion has made recently.

Rahway, New Jersey, is hopelessly bankrupt, and the worst of it is, she can't even plead robbery as an excuse. Nobody has stolen a cent, and yet the city owes about $1,000,000, and the only public property is the water works, worth $300,000, and two engines and three school houses, worth altogether about $50,000, making the total assets about $350,000.

The forts on the coast of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida have all been inspected, repaired and supplied with ammunition and provisions to meet any emergency.

The Baldwin Expedition reports the discovery of what is claimed to be the only practicable route for the proposed railroad to connect Utah with the Texas and Pacific Railroad, on the thirty-fifth parallel. It passes through the iron and coal region of Iron county, Utah, to St. George, and thence down the Virgin and Colorado rivers.

Senator Carpenter is reported to have purchased the Milwaukee *Sentinel*.

The total number of degrees conferred in course in 1873 by the various colleges of the country, was 4,493, and 376 honorary. There were thirty-five different kinds of degrees.

It has fallen to the lot of the Vera Cruz Railway Company to make the last improvement in candlesticks. This invention is so simple that we publish it for imitation: When it gets dark the brakemen light the candles and give them to the passengers to hold.

The bankers who failed in New York during the panic are not recovering as rapidly and as easily as their hopeful announcements, a few weeks ago, predicted.

There are in Baltimore fifty packing houses, employing a capital of $6,000,000, and shipping about 20,000,000 gallons of oysters annually. At the present time the orders on the packing houses are so greatly decreased that not one of them is working on full time.

Recent statistics show that the value of the books sold in the German empire amounts to only about one-half of the tax upon the consumption of brandy. Not very creditable for the "Nation of Thinkers."

The New York *Times* has dispatched four special correspondents to Cuba.

There is a general complaint in Tennessee that the expenditures for State prosecutions amount to nearly one-half the entire annual expenses of the whole State.

Orders for 2,000 freight cars, to be placed in readiness for the transportation of about 750,000 bushels of wheat, says the St. Paul *Press*, have recently been issued by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company.

There are half a dozen insurance companies in Chicago whose affairs are in the hands of receivers.

Kansas is becoming a cotton growing State. Every sample of the past season's growth which has been sent away for test has met with commendations and guarantees of success, both as to texture and quality.

There is a prospect of a fuel famine in St. Paul. The railways centering there are out of dry wood, and arrangements are being made to procure a supply of coal.

The movement to bring Italian immigrants to South Carolina seems to have met with considerable success.

The free pass system of railroad traveling for members of the Legislature, now in vogue in the United States, has recently been introduced in Germany.

The glass manufacturers of the United States have just held a meeting at Indianapolis, and effected an organization to resist the demands of workmen until they shall be dictated by a spirit of fairness and candor which they do not now show.

PERSONAL.

There is a curious coincidence in connection with the suicide of Col. Morrow, in San Francisco. His predecessor as Paymaster in Arizona, Col. Dana, also committed suicide about two years ago, by throwing himself out of a window of a building on Goat Island.

Mrs. Cowles, daughter of Senator Thurman, intended to sail on the Ville Du Havre to meet her husband in Europe, he being attached to the United States Navy, but heard at the last moment that he could not meet her at the point designated, and was thereby saved from death by shipwreck.

The late Mr. Van Dyke, of New Hampshire, didn't set much value upon the tears of his heirs. Having left $140,000, he requested that no one should "snuffle and shed crocodile tears at his funeral, but cover him over and then hurry home to fight over his money."

Bartley Campbell, formerly of this city, has gone to writing for the papers again. Witness the following paragraph from the Philadelphia *Press*: "Mr. Bartley Campbell, Miss Clara Morris' manager, is the most promising of our native dramatists. He is getting to be known as the American Robertson."

Col. J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Gen. H. Haupt, General Manager of the Air-Line Railroad, are in Atlanta for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the Air-Line Railroad shops.

Here is a vivid picture of Alexander H. Stephens's life in death. The face is immobile; the skin clings to it like lifeless parchment; the lips, wan as the face, part but seldom, and then there is a ghastliness in their smile that alone chills your blood; the hands are limp and bloodless, cold, wax-like and almost clammy in your grasp. But out of this physical decay, through the dark, quenchless eyes, there shines the splendor of an intellect that has survived all bodily infirmity. If anybody wants an argument to prove the immortality of the soul, let him look at Alexander H. Stephens as he sits pallid and motionless in his seat, like one who has died suddenly in his chair, and then let him call out the intellect that teems within the apparition, in conversation upon topics that command deep learning and subtle thought.

A party of a dozen people were poisoned to death one night last week at Montreal while "making a night of it." One of their number had stolen half a gallon of wine of colcheum, supposing it to be sherry, and invited his friends to share it with him. Early in the morning they were all dead corpses. Colcheum is a specific remedy for gout and rheumatism, and these poor people will never be troubled with those diseases.

A singular fact, and one which seems unaccountable, is the discovery that in a list of seven notorious New York and Philadelphia thieves, furnished to Sheriff Kellogg of Berkshire county, Mass., while prosecuting his search for the Ford robbers, five are known to be ex-Shakers. What there is in the reaction from broad brims, strict chastity and honest apple sauce, to result in the production of some of the most hardened rascals in the country, is a problem for which there seems to be no solution.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Interests of the State Sacrificed.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

This new Constitution sacrifices the interests of the State to conciliate some seven small counties, and seeks to vitalize the Democratic party by a most villainous gerrymander. The namby-pamby Republican members of that Convention left all figuring to Mr. Buckalew and two or three of his Democratic allies, and do not appear, even to this day, to comprehend their own turpitude. Now, however, as they say the Convention is to be recalled "*to wipe out the Supreme Court*," and do a few other desperate things, it may not be amiss to demonstrate the above propositions from the census returns. Figures won't lie, and although the Democratic leaders may pull the wool over the eyes of a few members who pocketed, each, fifteen hundred dollars they were not entitled to, the mass of the voters can comprehend them. The Constitution, section 17, article 2d, says:

SEC. 17. The members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties, on a ratio obtained by dividing the population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by two hundred. Every county containing less than five rations shall have one representative for every full ratio, and an additional representative when the surplus exceeds half a ratio; but each county shall have at least one representative. Every county containing five ratios or more shall have one representative for every full ratio. Every city containing a population equal to a ratio shall elect separately its proportion of the representatives allotted to the county in which it is located. Every city entitled to more than four representatives, and every county having over one hundred thousand inhabitants, shall be divided into districts of compact and contiguous territory, each district to elect its proportion of representatives according to its population, but no district shall elect more than four representatives.

In regard to small counties, taking the rule laid down in the Constitution, 17,610 is the Legislative ratio, these counties have the following population:

Cameron	4,273
Elk	8,488
Fulton	9,360
Forest	4,110
M'Kean	8,825
Pike	8,436
Sullivan	6,191
	49,583

These counties under the proposed Constitution will be entitled to seven members, whereas the aggregate population is some 3,000 less than would entitle them to three members; they have, therefore, four members beyond the proper legislative ratio; and of the seven which the Constitution gives them five are certainly Democratic and, at most, two doubtful. Then the prohibition to divide a county having less than 100,000 population is alone applicable to Montgomery county, which honestly apportioned would have three Republican and two Democratic members of the House.

Again, look at the following Democratic counties, for a palpable gerrymander:

County.	Members.	Pop.	Deficiency.
Bucks	4	64,336	6,104
Carbon	2	28,144	7,076
Clarion	2	26,536	8,683
Columbus	2	28,776	6,454
Franklin	3	45,367	7,465
	13	193,159	33,782

Here, in five counties, we have a deficiency of 33,782, or thirteen members to be elected where only ought to be, each representing only 14,860 instead of 17,610.

Again, take the following six Republican counties:

County.	Members.	Pop.	Excess.
Allegheny*	6	122,948	17,288
Armstrong*	2	43,382	8,162
Chester	4	77,802	7,365
Delaware	2	39,403	4,183
Lancaster*	5	101,107	13,057
Warren	1	23,807	6,287
	20	408,539	50,282

*Cities omitted.

Here we have in six Republican counties an excess of 50,282 Republicans not represented, and each member represents 20,462 instead of 17,610.

In other words, the Democrats gain two in their five counties and the Republicans lose three in their six counties. A balance sheet would stand thus:

Democratic gain in seven small counties	4
Democratic gain in Montgomery county	3
Democratic gain in five counties, Democratic	2
Democratic gain in six Republican counties	3
The whole gain by Constitutional gerrymander	12

We have not had time to compare the apportionment with Judge Gordon's vote last October. We are, however, assured that if apportioned according to this new Constitution the Democrats would have eight majority in the present House of Representatives.

Here is the milk in the cocoanut which explains the zeal of the Democratic papers and orators. Oh! shame! on the Republican traitors, each with fifteen hundred dollars in his pockets as the price of his treason to the cause of freedom and the Republican party.

The Election of Supreme Judges.

[From the York Republican.]

One of the most radical changes proposed to be introduced by the new Constitution pertains to the election of the Judges of the Supreme Court. It is to be found in Article V, Section 16; which provides that when any two Judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected for the same term, *each voter shall only vote for one;* and when three are to be chosen, each voter shall vote for only two.

The purpose and effect of this provision is to defeat the will of the majority of the people, to give to the minority equal power with the majority, enabling them to elect one out of two persons to the high and responsible office of Judge of the Supreme Court; and to vest in PARTISAN, POLITICAL CONVENTIONS the powers properly belonging *to the people at large.*

One of the most important reforms to be accomplished by the Constitutional Convention was to elevate the Judiciary above all temptation to, and suspicion of acting from partisan motives; to make them independent of party considerations, and thus to secure and maintain the dignity, impartiality, and purity of the Judicial office.

The effect of this provision—which is entirely new in Pennsylvania, and has never been attempted anywhere else, and is utterly subversive of the principles that lie at the basis of free government—will be to render the Judges of the Court of last resort the veriest tools to register the decrees of their party leaders.

Political conventions are notoriously governed by the merest partisan considerations. Their nominations are given as the reward of party fealty and service. But when a contest before the people is to follow the nomination, then party conventions are compelled to put forward their best men, to avoid the defeat that is sure to follow the nomination of an incapable or corrupt candidate. This new provision strikes down the only security the people have for the nomination of able, pure, impartial men to the Judicial office. It says to party conventions, when two or more Judges are to be elected: "Nominate whom you please; select your lowest and most corrupt pot-house politician for the high position of Justice of the Supreme Court; select him *because he is a politician of that stamp, who will prostitute his high office to do your bidding and carry out your decrees;* you can nominate him in the sure confidence of his triumphant election, BECAUSE AN UNBENDING CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION DECREES THAT THE MINORITY CANDIDATE SHALL OCCUPY THE OFFICE, THOUGH A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE HAVE VOTED AGAINST HIM, THOUGH HE HOLD IT IN DEFIANCE OF THE POPULAR WILL, WHICH HERETOFORE HAS BEEN REGARDED AS SACRED AND INVIOLATE."

The most astute politician could not have devised a better system to reduce the Supreme Court to a mere political machine.

Lebanon County Disfranchised in the Senate.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph* points out another of the beauties of our new Constitution, in the following letter:

In examining the new Constitution I find much that is good, but it is buried so deep in parsimony, suspicion and stupidity, that I feel it almost labor lost to attempt to criticise a part of it. But that a county like Lebanon should be forever disfranchised in the Senate is a crime too great to be submitted to in silence.

An examination of your atlas will show you that Lebanon is bounded by Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lancaster and Berks.

The population of the several counties in 1870 was—Lebanon, 34,096; Dauphin, 60,736; Schuylkill, 116,428; Lancaster, 121,340; Berks, 106,739.

Article 2, sections 16 and 18, of the new Constitution is as follows:

Section 16. The State shall be divided into fifty Senatorial districts of compact and contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as may be, and each district shall be entitled to elect one Senator. Each county containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three-fifths of a ratio; but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths, and exceeding one-half of a ratio, and no county shall be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. No city or county shall be entitled to separate representation exceeding one-sixth of the whole number of Senators. No ward, borough, or township shall be divided in the formation of a district. The Senatorial ratio shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number fifty.

Sec. 18. The General Assembly at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, and immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts agreeably to the provisions of the two next preceding sections.

Under these two sections the State will have to be divided into fifty Senatorial districts, and in order to ascertain the ratio for a district we take the census of 1870, 3,521,875, which divided by 50 gives us 70,437 as a ratio. By section 16 it will be seen that Dauphin will be entitled to *one* Senator, Schuylkill two, Lancaster two, and Berks one.

The section also says, "No county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when such county *may* be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths AND EXCEEDING ONE-HALF A RATIO; and no county shall be divided," etc. Now, sir, as each of the counties adjoining Lebanon is by this prohibited from being attached to another county, Lebanon must comply with the terms or go without representation. What are those terms? Why, that in consideration of being surrounded by counties large enough to make separate districts the Legislature "*may*" (not even shall) assign her a Senator, providing her population shall exceed *half a ratio*. By the above calculation it will be seen that a half-ratio is 35,218, whilst the population of Lebanon is only 34,096. What are you going to do about it? You can't alter it. It is a *geographical fact*, and no power short of a repeal of the clause can alter it. Oh, but say you, Lebanon now has a Senator; he will remain a couple of years, and she can wait until after 1880. Very consoling, but not likely to be realized.

You and I will be in our graves many years before Lebanon county can obtain Senatorial representation under this Constitution as I propose to show:

The increase of population for the State from 1860 to 1870 was 20½ per cent.

The increase of population for Lebanon county from 1860 to 1870 was 13½ per cent.

The increase of population for the State from 1850 to 1860 was 26½ per cent.

The increase of population for Lebanon county from 1850 to 1860 was 11 3-10 per cent.

The increase of the State for each decade was greater than Lebanon county, but not so far behind from 1860 to 1870 as the previous decade. If she does as well this decade as last, she will probably increase 15½ per cent.; and should the State fall back in her percentage of increase as much as she did from 1860 to 1870, the State increase will be 15½ per cent. So that the most Lebanon county can hope is, that when the apportionment is made which is to stand until 1890, she will stand thus:

Population of State, 1870	3,521,875
Add 15½ per cent. increase—total	4,067,765
Ratio for a Senatorial district	81,355
Half a ratio	40,677
Population of Lebanon county at same date	39,384

and at this rate Lebanon will have to increase faster than she has ever increased, and the State at a slower rate, which is not at all likely. Sir, this state of affairs is not accidental; it is meant that either Lebanon county shall be disfranchised or that this Constitution shall be *violated* by adding Lebanon to Lancaster, make two districts, with two Senators, when by this very act Lancaster is herself entitled to two, thereby losing one Republican Senator. Such I say is the intention. The "Aminidab Sleek" who led the Democrats in this convention always means business. A sympathazing ally of treason during the rebellion, an ardent Hessian in 1872, his political degradation would have been incomplete had he not incorporated some of his *cunning* in this State charter.

But what shall we say of the Republicans who join in this great outrage?

The Address of the Convention "Ring."

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin.]

The great victory won in the Supreme Court, last week, by Law over the Convention Ring, has naturally thrown that little body of usurpers into a condition of panic. Immediately after the decision was rendered, loud threats were uttered by some of the delegates as to what they "would show the Supreme Court!" and it was even seriously, though of course angrily, proposed to re-convene and declare the Constitution adopted, in spite of the Court. This, however, was seen to be a little dangerous, and the Convention Ring was hurried together at Harrisburg, on Saturday night, to discuss the situation.

The result was a determination to continue the attempt to force the Constitution through, accompanied by an address, signed by W. H. Armstrong, chairman, J. W. M. Newlin and J. R. Read, secretaries. The committee feels terribly aggrieved at being made subject to law, but magnanimously (!) recommends what it cannot possibly avoid, a submission to the Supreme Court. The address is like all its predecessors, a jumble of scarcely plausible generalities, utterly failing to answer the powerful objections which are pouring in upon the ill-starred bantling of the Convention, or rather of the Buckalew Ring that governed the Convention.

There is one passage in this midnight address of the Convention Ring that deserves special remark. It says: "the active opposition to the work of the Convention is mainly from those whose business is to trade in politics and to profit by corruption."

This is something more than a simple and willful falsehood. It is that, because it is not true. The men who are leading the opposition to this Constitution do not trade in politics or profit by corruption. It is an outrage worthy of all reprobation to fasten a stigma like this upon men like the host of good, honest, intelligent citizens who have the brains to comprehend and the independence to oppose the multiplied evils that are crowded upon the people in this Constitution.

But this point needs no amplification before the people, and we should add nothing more were there not a peculiar impertinence involved in this falsehood, from the fact that at least one of the parties to this address holds his own seat in the Convention *by one of the most unblushing frauds ever perpetrated in this city.* The clear proofs of this fact are in existence, and can readily be produced; and it is in execrably bad taste for any one to talk about "trading in politics and profiting by corruption," under such circumstances.

We can pardon the flurry of editors, commissioners and delegates whose sceptre has been so unceremoniously knocked out of their hands by the power of the Supreme Law. But we are bound to resent, as grossly and impudently false, the aspersion cast by those disappointed politicians upon honorable and good citizens.

The Cook-room of the Body.

The food that has been cooked in the kitchen must be recooked in the stomach before it can be applied to the nourishment of the body. As a means of facilitating this second cooking, in cases where the process is slowly and imperfectly performed, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is invaluable. It promotes the generation of heat in the living laboratory in which the crude materials for building up and recruiting the human frame are turned into convertible aliment. But this is not all. It acts beneficially upon the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, upon the liver, which produces that natural laxative, the bile, upon the vessels which receive the digested food, and upon the absorbents which connect the digestive organs with the channels of circulation. If any portion of this complex machinery is out of order the Bitters will set it right, thus promoting vigorous digestion, healthy secretion, and the production of pure, rich, life-sustaining blood.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

GIFT CONCERT.

Postponement !

FOURTH

GIFT CONCERT

OF

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

A Card to the Public.

The Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the management of the Gift Concert announce the postponement of the Fourth Gift Concert until TUESDAY, the 31st of March next.

The public will readily understand the causes which have made this postponement necessary.

The financial panic, which has for the last two months paralyzed the business of every section of this country and of Europe, has prevented thousands from investing in tickets. The epidemics pervading almost the entire South have cut off a large and available market. And, too, the public, judging from the effects of these causes, have expected a postponement and have declined to invest without a more positive assurance of the drawing taking place on a fixed day.

All interested desire a full drawing, but for the reasons just stated this could not be had on the 3d of December, but the short postponement now announced will secure it.

The management have met with unprecedented success. The sales of tickets, the proceeds of which have already been received, amount to OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, with a number of agencies in this country yet to hear from, and all those in Europe.

Thus a drawing (scaling the gifts one-half) could be had now, but the management deem it best to have a postponement and a *full drawing.*

This postponement *assures the sale of all the tickets* and A FULL DRAWING. That this determination will meet with the approbation of nearly every one interested is made apparent by the very numerous letters received from every section of this country and the Canadas asking for a postponement.

This action of the management will work no detriment to any, but will be for the good of all. By it the fortunate ticket-holders will receive their gifts *in full*, while it will not affect those who do not draw gifts.

In making this announcement the management *emphatically state that there shall be no further postponement*, and to this end all agents will be imperatively required to close up and transmit their accounts to this office by the 21st of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION—The Partnership heretofore existing between McQUISTON & KRAFT, in the Pittsburgh Galvanizing Works, is this day dissolved by limitation.
JAMES McQUISTON.
Pittsburgh, December 1, 1873.

Rupture Trusses. SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES Relief, Comfort, and Cure for Hernia or Rupture. Fine Steel Spring Vulcanized free from all sour, rusty chafing, strapping or girthing. Cool, cleanly, light, safe and durable. Unaffected by bathing. Always reliable. Beware of worthless Japanned imitations. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Estab'd 1347 Chest. St., Phila., and 737 Brd'y, N. Y. Complete assortment for sale by Messrs. Wm. H. Brill & Co., Allegheny City, and all druggists. MWF

GEORGE STAMM,
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST,
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA
CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.
For Sale by the LEADING WINE MERCHANTS and GROCERS. MWF

ASBESTOS BANK-VAULT LINING &
NON CONDUCTING CEMENT
FOR COVERING
STEAM PIPES, BOILERS & HOT BLAST PIPES
IMPROVED & WARRANTED
W.C. CHILDS & CO. 133 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS. PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S.

THE

Great Cash Sale!

OF

DRY GOODS,

AT

Panic Prices,

STILL CONTINUES.

Greater Reductions.

Real Bargains.

A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street,
BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brillianteens,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R., (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in such quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, opposite Sixteenth street, Pittsburgh, or at No. 73 Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily. Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddocksfield Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL. R. WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager

WM. HOLMES. JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office—No. 15 Market Street, Pittsburgh
ESTABLISHED 1862.

DRY GOODS.

Popular Prices

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

AT 12½ CENTS,

Barred Flannels.

At 18¾c. Heavy Grey Twilled Flannel.
At 25c. Yard-wide Country Flannel.
Heavy Country Flannels, Rob Roy Flannel.
Opera Flannels, Blue Flannels.

AT 6¼ CENTS,

Good Prints.

At 8⅓c. the Best Calicos.
Table Linens cheap.
Good Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans.
Blankets, Coverlets Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and

Seasonable Goods.

Sheetings, Muslins, Crash, Towels,
Tickings, Checks, Table Damasks,
Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

Carpets, Druggets,

OIL CLOTHS,

And a Full and Complete Stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

At Popular Prices,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the past few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous: prices of everything, both in Foreign and Domestic Goods, have declined so much that goods are selling to-day at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. *That we are offering the bargains we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it,*

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St., Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh.

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS. M. DROWN

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,

1,123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

THE BECKWITH $20

Portable

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

On 30 Days' Trial,

With strength and capacity equal to any, regardless of cost. This Machine does away with all complications, and with the movement of ONLY TWO PARTS (the Needle Arm and Looper), both simple and strong, it makes the Stitch, feeds the Goods, half guides the Cloth, fastens the Seams, sews on Braid, Gathers and Tucks, Hems and Embroiders. REMEMBER, the movement of only two parts does all this, which entirely does away with all the complications so liable to get out of order, and so often the source of annoyance to the operator, besides the ruinous expenditure of force in propelling them. Our Semi-Guiding Feed requires the assistance of only one hand or even one finger, thus leaving the right hand entirely at liberty to ply the wheel, which runs easy and even as a well balanced wheel, with

No Toilsome Tread of the Treadle.

Orders promptly filled on receipt of $20. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, New York. MWF

JAMES GALLAGHER,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 10 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Has just received a large and well selected Stock of

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FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, December 9, 1873.

A correspondent writes us asking if the fact that any debt remains unpaid for the period of fourteen days after maturity is, in itself, an act of bankruptcy on the part of the debtor. The reply, that section 39 of the act of 1867, in enumerating the acts which constitute bankruptcy, says:

> "That any person who being a banker, merchant or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days, shall be adjudged a bankrupt."

So that to constitute an act of bankruptcy the party must be a *banker, merchant* or *trader*, and the debt must be in the form of a *commercial* paper. The provision will not apply to the stopping or suspending payment of usual or ordinary debts which have not assumed the form of negotiable securities. It will be seen also that it is necessary, and must be so proven by a petition in involuntary bankruptcy, that the suspension was made with *fraudulent* intent. A leading authority says that mere *inability* on the part of a merchant to meet his commercial paper at maturity is not created an act of bankruptcy. If, therefore, such suspension of payment and non-resumption of payment within fourteen days can be proved to have been caused by circumstances over which the debtor has no control, either from temporary pressure, or embarrassment, or the failure of other parties, by which he has become involved, without any fraud on his part, such a transaction would not amount to an act of bankruptcy, and, we may add, the same is true when the debtor claims to have any legal cause for not paying the paper in question.

Section 41 of the same act provides that the debtor may demand a trial by jury to ascertain the facts of the alleged bankruptcy.

Judging from the reports taken from our exchanges on the Pacific slope, the panic which has worked so much injury to the States east of the Mississippi has had little effect there. In looking at the causes of such exemption from monetary difficulties we are apt to forget that California had just such a panic in her stock market a year ago. The whole financial system there was inflated with speculative sales of mining stocks. Quotations advanced with a rapidity that astonished even Wall street operators; but, fortunately for them, the collapse came before the more general disaster in railway securities. Now that a little over a year has passed since the financial difficulties in California, business operations seem to progress with the usual activity and routine, and business interests seem to have been brought to a solid basis at last.

Doubtless a prominent cause of this fortunate exemption is to be found in the specie currency and system of free banking on a gold basis which virtually prevails in that State.

The banks, in accordance with the obligations imposed upon them by a redeemable currency, which was liable to be returned to them at any moment for redemption under an undue expansion of credits, were careful to limit their discounts to regular legitimate operations.

This acted as a discouragement to speculation, and the result is that neither the banks nor their customers are compromised by the financial crisis which prevails in the States.

The experience has its lesson to teach, but whether it will inspire the American people as a whole with a determination to secure an equally good system of banking and currency remains to be seen.

—An exciting question relative to the special tax bonds of North Carolina has occupied the attention of the Courts of that State for some time. On Tuesday last Judges Bond and Brooks, of the Circuit Court of the United States, refused a preliminary injunction against the State Treasury, but held that the acts authorizing the issue of the special tax bonds are valid, and that the acts of 1870-71, which were intended to modify or repeal the special tax bond acts, are unconstitutional, as impairing the obligations of a contract. It is not shown, however, that any irreparable injury is likely to occur to the complainant by reason of any proposed action of the defendants. The court, therefore, refuse the injunction, and let the complainant await whatever relief he may be entitled to after final hearing.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

December 9, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Canton	....	67	....	68	....	....
Western Union Teleg'h	73½	72⅞	72½	72¾	72⅞	73⅛
Quicksilver	....	30	....	27⅝	....	....
Pacific Mail	....	39⅜	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	40⅛
Adams Express	....	88½	....	88	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	71½	....	71	....	....
American Express	....	57⅞	....	58⅜	....	....
United States Express	....	65	....	65½	....	....
New York Central	94⅞	95	95	94	94⅞	95
Erie	46½	46⅛	....	46	46½	46⅛
Michigan Central	....	72	....	70	....	....
Michigan Southern	75⅝	75⅝	76	75⅝	75⅜	76
Illinois Central	....	99	....	98⅜	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	....	82⅛	....	83	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	54⅛	53½	....	53⅞	54⅛	54⅜
Do preferred	71⅛	....	....	71	....	72
Rock Island	....	96⅛	97	96⅛	....	97⅞
St. Paul	....	39⅝	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	40⅝
Do preferred	....	61½	62⅛	61⅛	....	63
Wabash	53⅛	52⅞	53½	52⅞	53⅛	53⅝
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	88	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	29⅞	....	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
Union Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛	30⅛	30⅞	31⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	....	....	100	....	....
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	....	2½	....	2⅛	....	2⅛
Harlem	....	120	....	120⅛	....	121

GOVERNMENTS.

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
1881, coupons	117⅛	118	117⅛
5-20s, 1862	111	111	111⅛
5-20s, 1864	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5-20s, 1865	113⅛	113⅛	114⅛
5-20s, new	116⅛	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s, 1867	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
5-20s, 1868	116⅜	117⅝	117
10-40s	109⅜	109⅞	109⅞
10-40s, coupons	110	110	110⅛
Currency 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
New 5s	110	110⅛	110½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessees	—	78	80
Tennessees, new	—	77½	79½
South Carolinas, July	—	10⅛	10⅛
South Carolina, April	—	20	
Missouri 6s	—	92	92½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, December 9, 1873.

The receipts by river and rail the past twenty-four hours indicate the following as the supply of the leading commodities for this market:

Flour, bbls.	2,802	Bacon, pcs.	4,950
Apples, bbls.	650	Wheat, sacks	1,350
Butter, pkgs.	41	Corn, sacks	1,168
Cheese, bxs.	833	Barley, sacks	267
Bacon, tcs.	52	Oats, sacks	1,395

As will be seen from the above which is compiled from our import list, the the arrivals of the articles named were quite liberal. The market as a whole exhibited a more hopeful feeling. Prices of the leading commodities have undergone no change to-day, and a fine feeling appears to prevail in the principal branches. The weather continues pleasant for out-door business, and our rivers are also in good navigable condition. In short every indication appears favorable to a speedy resumption of our customary active market.

The following will indicate the state of trade in detail in the city markets, together with the latest quotations on the leading commodities from store:

APPLES.—The arrivals to-day were large, slightly in excess of the demand, but not so much so as to effect values. As a consequence, prices were unchanged, with sales at $1 50 to $2 50 per bbl for common to medium and at $3 50@4 00 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a fair seasonable demand, but quotations are unchanged. Sales at 60@70c per gallon.

ASHES.—The market continues quiet, with but little doing. The nominal rates are: Soda Ash, common, 3⅜@4c; Refined. 5c; Potash, 9c; Pearl, 10c; Arsenic, 6@6½c; Black Lead, 5c.

ALES.—The market is firm, with a fair demand. The card prices are as follows: X $ ℔ bbl; XX, $9; India ale $10 ℔ bbl; Bass' English ale, in glliderkins of 22 gals, $22 70@2 24; bbls, 41 gals, $42 25@04 hhds, 68 gals, $62 50@65; 4; in cases, bottles, $2 75; Wm. Youngers' India pale ale in cases of 8 doz bottles, $3 ℔ doz; Robt. Younges of sparkling ale $3 ℔ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by E & A Burke, $3 ℔ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ℔ doz; Caswells, Haxard & Co's ginger ale $1 75 ℔ doz.

BEANS.—The demand is limited and the market is dull. Sales at $2@2 25 for fair to choice.

BORAX.—Refined 25c ℔ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market continues quiet and prices are steady; sales at 4@4½c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Market steady; sales per doz ¼ lb cans, $1.60; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans, $25 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet with sales red and red topped 5½@6½; fair to good green 7½@8½. Hurl 9½@10c per lb.

BUTTER—The supply is slightly more abundant and with a continued fair demand prices are steady. Sales are made at 28@30c per lb for choice roll, and 15@20c for common, the inquiry for which is limited.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The receipts are quite liberal to-day, as shown by our import list, but the market indicated no new feature worthy of note. There was a fair trade transacted at the late advanced list of prices, which are reported firm. Below are the card rates:

Extra sugar cured hams 13c; shoulders 9½c; plain 8½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; dried beef, S. C., 15½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 9c; short rib 9c; clear 10; mess pork $16 00 per bbl; ham sausage 10c; lard, refined, tierces, 9½c; half barrels 10c; buckets 10½c; in three lb caddies 12c; in five lb caddies 11½c; in three pound pails 12½c; in six lb pails 12½c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market continues dull with prices are unchanged. Sales at the works free on cars 10@10½c per gallon, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Moderately active, but prices are steady. Tomatoes are cheaper now than they have been at any time this year. Peaches have also declined, while Winslow's corn is still holding its own. Tomatoes are being sold in a jobbing way at $2 25 and $2 30 per doz for 3 lb lots.

CIDER—In good supply with sales at $5@9 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—The current rates are $10 to $13 per bbl; $3 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Dealers report sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CHEESE—The market continues steady, but under the influence of increased receipts; prices remain steady. We note sales in small lots at 14½@15c; in car loadlots at 13½@14½c, and dairy at 11@12½c; YoungAmerica 18c; New York Goshen 15½@16c; Sweitzer 16@18c.

CORN MEAL—The supply continues to meet the demands of the market, with sales at $30 ℔ ton for unbolted meal, and in a small way at $1 60 ℔ cwt., from store.

CRACKERS—Trade continues satisfactory. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12½c; oyster crachers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c ℔ lb.

CEMENT—We have nothing new to report in regard to this article. Prices were as follows: Beeson's Phoenix $2 00@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 5½@6c ℔ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is rather quiet, with regular sales of peaches and apples at 6@8c for the former, and 10@12c per lb for the latter.

EGGS—The receipts are also large, but with a brisk demand prices are fully maintained. Regular sales are made at 18@25c ℔ dozen for pickled, and 28@30c for strictly fresh.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: No. 1 mess mackeral $35; No. 1 mess mackeral, $37; extra No. 1 shore mackrel, $20; No. 1 shore mackrel, $23; extra No. 1 bay mackrel, $19; No 1 bay mackrel, $17; extra No. 2 shore mackrel, $17; No. 2 bay mackrel, $14 large No. 3 mackrel, $11; No. 3 mackrel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 to $9; white fish, $7 50@8 00 lake trout, $7 00@7 50; large Georges codfish $6 50 ℔ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ℔ 100; red herring, scale 50c ℔ box; No. 1 35c ℔ box.

FEATHERS—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 78@80c ℔lb; No. 2 C, 40@73c as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR.—The arrivals to-day were in keeping with the demand, which was confined to the wants of the local trade, there being an entire absence of speculation for some time past. Prices, however, continue firm but unchanged. Below will be found the prices of the different grades from store:

State amber wheat	$8 25@8 50
State red wheat	7 75@8 00
Fancy St. Louis	9 00@9 50
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 50@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GROCERIES—The market continues quiet, with a fair local demand from the country and vicinity. Coffee continues firm at the late advance. The following are the latest quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25½@27c; good to prime 26½c; fair to good 24@25½c; roasted one lb packages, 31c; loose 30c.

Sugar—Patent cut loaf 11c; crushed, powdered and granulated 11½c; standard A 10½c; B 10½c; Ex C 10½c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ℔ lb; Gunpowder 50c@$1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 00 ℔ lb; Japan 55c@$1 00 ℔ lb; Oolong 25@85c ℔ lb; fancy $1 00 ℔ lb; Souchon 25@85c ℔ lb.

Molasses—Choice New Orleans 70@72c; prime 65@67c.

Syrups—Extra White Drips 70c; Sugar Drips, 69c; Amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Caroline 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½c.

Honey—Selling at 33@35c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ℔ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4½c ℔ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ℔ lb; sterline. 14c ℔ lb; mould.

GRAIN—The receipts were more liberal to-day and the firm feeling noted yesterday did not hold, although no concessions were made by holders. Prices therefore are unchanged.

Wheat—Sales are reported as follows: Fair to prime Red Winter at $1 43@1 45; Amber $1 55; and White at $1 60.

Oats—Sales at the following rates: Mixed at 46c; and prime White at 49@50c per bushel.

Corn—Shelled is held firm at 58@60c; new ear 60; old 62@65c.

Rye—The nominal rate is 75c.

Barley—The market is still reported in an unsettled condition, and it is difficult to obtain correct quotations. We therefore give $1 25@1 40 as the nominal price.

GRAIN—The market continues dull at the following as the nominal rates:

Deer—Undressed, 8@10c ℔ lb. Long Saddles, 15@18c; Hams 18@20c.

Quail—$2 00 per dozen.

Pheasants—$4 00 per dozen.

Rabbits—$2 50 per dozen.

Squirrels—$1 50 per dozen.

Wild Turkey—$2 00@2 50 each.

HOMINY—The market has undergone no change; we are reported sales at $4 50@5 00 per bbl.

ONIONS—Are in good supply with sales in a regular way $4 00@4 50 per bbl.

PICKLES—Medium, bbls, $10; medium half bbls, $5 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, per dozen, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $ 75; gallons, plain, $5 50; Hexagon gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $4 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 00; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English califlower, pints, $3 00; English califlower, quarts, $6 00; English picalili, pints, $3 50; English picalili, quarts, $6 00; English white onions, pints, $4 50; English white onions, quarts, $7 50; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 50; English Mofussil, pickles, pints, $4 50.

POTATOES—With light receipts and an active demand, prices are higher. Prime Peachblows are selling in car lots at 95c to $1 00 per bushel, and mixed at 85@90c per bushel.

MILL FEED—We have no change to note in prices. One car lot shorts to-day sold at $16 00 per ton. We quote: Middlings $25@30 per ton; from store $1 25@1 50 per 100 lbs; oats and corn shops, $1 35@1 40 per 100 lbs; bran $14@16 per ton.

NUTS—We can quote hickory nuts $1 25@1 50 per bushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 75@2 00 per bbl; peanuts firm at 10@12c per lb; chestnuts $4 00@4 25 per bushel.

MINCE MEATS—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11@11½c per lb by the ½ bbl, and 12c per lb by the tub.

RAGS—The market is dull and nominal at 2¾ to 3c per lb.

VINEGAR—Choice cider vinegar can be quoted at 15@18c ℔ gallon; white wine, 35c ℔ gallon and charge for packages.

SEEDS—The market was devoid of animation. Flax seed was held at $1 85@1 90. There was no demand for timothy or clover.

WHISKY—A shade lower, with sales of highwines at 95@96c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1873.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of animation. So far as relates to prices, we have no change to note. We heard of a lot of barge oil that was disposed of at pretty low figures. There were sales in the oil regions at pretty low figures.

CRUDE.

The only sale reported here was nine barges at 2⅛c per gallon. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

500 bbls Union pipe	95c
500 bbls United pipe	87½c

Sales made at the Fairview wells:

1,000 bbls	57½c
1,000 bbls	60c
1,000 bbls	61½c

For prices at other points, see dispatches.

The market was quiet. There is scarcely anything doing; holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The rates at the works free on cars are 10½@11c per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA—Market firm; spot 13½c, January 13½@13½c, February 14c, March 14½c.

NEW YORK—Sales for December 14c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market reported firm with a slight advance; city $1 85; country $1 75.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 9.—The "Courier" says: The market took a leap and went booming advancing on the upper road to $1 10 in the morning, and gradually crawled to $1 17½, closing at $1 15, firm. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, regular	$1 12½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 12½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 10
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 15
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 15
400 bbls, upper road, spot	1 17½
500 bbls, upper road, spot	1 17½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 17½
500 bbls, Parker's, Union pipe	95
500 bbls, Parker's, United pipe	87½
1,000 bbls, Fairview, at wells	57½
1,000 bbls, Fairview, at wells	60
1,000 bbls, Fairview, at wells	61½

NEW YORK, December 9, closing 8.—Market firmer, with better inquiry. Crude in bulk, 1,000 bbls sold at 5½c. Refined, 14c, with sales 3,700 bbls December at 14c; 9,000 bbls high test, January, 15c; 10,000 bbls first half March 14½c. Cases 19@20c. Philadelphia delivery stronger: refined 13½c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Market firm: S. W. 13½c; crude 4½c; cases 18½c; January 13½@13½c; February 14c; March 14½c; April 14½c.

OIL CITY, December 9.—Market firm at $1 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 9.—Market quiet and steady at 95c.

TIDIOUTE, December 9.—Market firmer; sales at 90c.

TITUSVILLE, December 9.—Spot $1 15@1 17½.

PARKERS, December 9.—Sales at 85@95c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 9.—The market went booming up to-day. Sales on upper road, 2,000 bbls spot at $1 12½; 500 do at $1 10; 2,000 do at $1 15; 1,900 do, $1 17½. Parker's: 500 bbls Union, 95c; 500 bbls United, 87½c; Fairview: 1,000 bbls at wells, 57½c; 1,000 do 60c; 1,000 do 61½c.

PARKERS, December 9.—Market quiet at 85@95c. Nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, December 9.—Market a little firmer at 70@72½c bid at wells, or 87½c delivered.

OIL CITY, December 9.—The market to-day is firm at $1 00@1 05.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Refined 13½c; crude in bulk 4½c; bbls 10c; January 13½@13½c; February 14c; March 14½c; April 14½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Standard O W	117
H McKelvey	Star O W	160
N W Stevenson	Radiant O W	471
N W Stevenson	Peerless O W	402
Fisher Bros	Payne, W & T	74
Jos Bushnell	Nonpareil O W	469
Jos Bushnell	Lilly O W	472
H & B	Iron City O W	22
N W Stevenson	Eagle O W	300
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	700
Tack & M	Citizens O W	715

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Standard O W	117	Lilly O W	472
Star O W	160	Iron City O W	22
Radiant O W	471	Eagle O W	300
Peerless O W	402	Cosmos Oil Works	709
Payne, W & T	74	Citizens O W	715
Nonpareil O W	469		
Total			5,259

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

December 8.—The offerings by warehouses during the week just closed and the expired portion of the tobacco year were, in hogsheads as follows:

Warehouses.	Week.	Year.
Pickett	86	1,036
Ninth street	78	215
Louisville	39	201
Planters'	56	176
Farmers'	45	155
Kentucky Association	59	137
Exchange	33	135
Boone	16	60
Totals	412	2,185
Last year	178	1,299

There has been a good steady demand throughout the week for useful descriptions of old crop tobacco, this same being pretty equally distributed among the various classes of home and foreign buyers. Prices have ruled steady for such classes, on the basis of our last quotations.

The new crop has appeared somewhat more freely, but not altogether in such quantities to develop a very decided tendency in values, but it is believed that prices will not be supported. We continue the quotations of last week, though new crop tobacco is somewhat lower for all grades.

	Light.	Heavy.
Lugs, common	$ 5 50@ 6 00	$ 6 00@ 7 00
Lugs, good	6 00@ 6 50	7 00@ 8 00
Leaf, common	7 00@ 8 50	8 00@ 9 50
Leaf, medium	8 50@ 9 50	9 50@10 50
Leaf, good	10 00@11 00	10 50@11 50
Leaf, fine	11 00@12 00	11 50@13 00
Bright wrappers, medium	15 00@20 00	......@.....
Bright wrapp'rs, good and fine to choice	25 00@75 00	......@.....
CUTTING SORTS.		
Lugs, common	$ 6 00@ 6 50	......@.....
Lugs, good	6 50@ 7 50	......@.....
Lugs, extra color	7 50@ 9 00	......@.....
Leaf, common	9 00@12 00	......@.....
Leaf, medium	12 00@14 00	......@.....
Leaf, good	15 00@20 00	......@.....
Leaf, fine and choice	25 00@30 00	......@.....

—*Courier-Journal.*

Louisville Iron Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Pig Iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$41@42
No. 1 C C pig iron	41@45
No. 2 foundry	33@40
No. 3 or mill	32@33
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	38@39
No. 2 foundry	36@37
No. 3 or mill	31@33
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S.	40@41
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S.	38@39
No. 3 or Mill foundry, Missouri Red S.	30@31
C C Car-wheel Iron—	
Ohio Hecla	$65@..
No. 1 Red River cold-blast	60@61
No. 2 Red River and Cottage	60@61
Nos. 3 and 4 Red River and Cottage	60@61
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	60@61
C C Tennessee car wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold blast	59@60
No. 2 Dover cold blast	59@60
White and mottled	59@60

HORSE AND MULE SHOES.—We quote horse shoes at $6 75@7 25 and mule shoes at $7 75@8 25 per keg, standard brands.

IRON, WROUGHT.—We quote the card rate as follows: Bar S C, $3 70@3 90; C C, $4 70@4 90; nail-rod, Swede, 9½@10½c.

NAILS.—We quote: 10d nails, fence and brads, at $4 25 in large lots and $4 50 on small sales—all other sizes in proportion.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 8.—The prices afloat are 9c per bushel for Ohio river and 11c for Pittsburgh. The retail rates are 14c per bushel for Ohio river; 15c for Kanawha; 15c for Pittsburgh and 24c for Cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

December 8.—We quote Pittsburgh at 18c retail, and 12c by the barge load afloat; Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy at 16c; Kentucky 12@14c per bushel, retail, and Anthracite at $9 per ton.

Wool in West Virginia.

We had a pleasant call yesterday evening from several citizens of Brooks county, among them Messrs. Thos. Buchanan, J. C. Palmer, Cornelius Bell and Col. Alex. Campbell, all from the vicinity of Bethany. These gentlemen are among the leading wool growers of Brooke county, and are well known for their familiarity with the business. They report that there is still a large amount of wool unsold in their immediate vicinity. Mr. Bell counted up as much as 127,000 pounds that he knew, of, and he estimates the crop still remaining in the Pan Handle and Washington county, Pa., at probably double that amount. The price of wool is improving and likely to improve.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, December 9, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week have been fair, both of through and way stock. At this writing not a great deal of stock is selling, owing mainly to the advance asked by sellers. Buyers are unwilling to pay the advance rates asked (from ¼ to ½c) and are holding off. From present feeling it looks as if trade would rule active. Until trade becomes settled and prices more even than at present we withhold quotations.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week so far have been fair. The advices from both east and west are favorable, and at this writing trade is active. In the West hogs are almost as high as here, and though markets do not seem to justify it, prices must be held up or stock take other routes east. Prime hogs active at $5 00 per hundred pounds; Yorkers, $4 65@4 75; common, $4 25@4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. Market active. Prices higher. Following are rates current: Extra, $5 25; prime, $5 00; fair, $4 75; common, $4 25@4 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109⅛.

NEW YORK, December 9, 1873.

MONEY

easy at 5@6 per cent., the banks lending on call more freely than at any time since the panic. Currency is coming from the West freely, but flowing South.

GOLD

ranged at 109⅛@109⅛, and closed at 109⅛. Carrying rates 3 per cent. for gold. Clearings, $25,000,000. Exports of produce for the week ending to-day $5,170,064. Customs receipts $329,000. Treasury disbursements $188,000. Legal tenders increased $4,000,000 to-day.

STERLING

dull and steady; 60 day, 108⅛; sight 109⅛@109⅛.

STATE BONDS

quiet.

Missouri	92½	Virginia, old	34
Tennessee, old	78	North Carolina, old	24
Tennessee, new	77½	North Carolina, new	14
Virginia, new	40		

GOVERNMENTS

strong, and but little doing.

U. S. coupons, 1881	17⅛	5-20's, '67	17
5-20's, '62	11⅛	5-20's, '68	17⅛
5-20's, '64	13⅛	New 5's	10⅛
5-20's, '65	14⅛	10-40's	10⅛
5-20's, '65, new	17	Currency 6's	10⅛

STOCKS

irregular and generally higher, particularly in low priced stocks. Pacific Mail advanced from 29⅛ to 31⅛, with large dealings. Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, Wabash, St. Paul, Northwest and Ohios unusually active, and closed at an advance of 1@2⅛. Vanderbilts less active than usual, with a slight decline in early dealings, which was recovered later. The market closing strong at the highest prices of the day. The stock sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 180,000 shares, of which 25,000 were Western Union, 66,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Wabash, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 9,000 Ohios, 12,000 Lake Shores, 12,000 St. Paul, 7,000 Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, and 9,000 Northwest.

Banker's bills	8¼	St. Paul	40⅝
Canton	68	Do preferred	63
W. U. Tel. Co	73½	Wabash	53⅝
Adams Express Co	90	Do preferred	62
Quicksilver	27⅝	Fort Wayne	88
Wells, Fargo & Co	72	Terre Haute	11
American Express	58⅝	Do preferred	26½
U. S. Express	65½	Chicago & Alton	100
Pacific Mail	40½	Do preferred	102
N. Y. Central	94⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	30⅛
Erie	46⅛	Cleve., Col. & Cin.	71½
Erie preferred	70	Panama	94½
Harlem	120¾	Bur. & Quincy	94½
Harlem, preferred	120	Lake Shore	72⅝
Michigan Central	79	Illinois Central	98½
Pittsburgh	82	Union Pacific	31⅜
N. W. C.	54⅝	Central Pacific	93⅝
Do preferred	71⅞	Union	84⅞
Rock Island	97⅜	Hartford & Erie	2⅛
N. J. Central	98½	Del. Lack	93¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 9, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; closed firm; No. 1 spring, $1 15; No 2 $1 11½ cash or seller December; $1 13 January; $1 15½ February; No. 3 $1 08. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 52c cash or December; 52½c January. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No 2, 39½@39½c cash or January; rejected 37c. Rye—demand active and prices advanced and scarce; No. 1, 80c. Barley—dull and market unsettled; fall No. 2 $1 47 bid, $1 50 asked; No 3 sold at $1 05@1 06.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; at $14 50. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 8c; seller February 8½c. Meats—quiet; shoulders 10 to 15 days salt 5@5½c; short rib middles 6½c.

HOGS—Quiet at $5 50@5 90.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, December 9.—Cattle—receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,295; total for the week 5,236; market dragging this morning at ½c advance on last week's closing prices; quite a number of Christmas cattle are in the yards, averaging 1,800 to 2,000 lbs, but buyers are afraid to touch them at the prices demanded; they will be shipped east to first hands; a fair proportion of arrivals are through consignments; about 800 disposed of Sales 290 Ohio steers, 918@1,403 lbs, $3 75@5 87½; 200 Illinois steers, 918@1,403 lbs, $3 57½@5 87½; 280 do, 1,188@1,288 lbs, $5 25; 140 Michigan steers, 830@1,333 lbs, $3 60@5.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,600; total for the week 4,400; market not fairly opened and prices full ½c higher than last week's closing rates. Sales 1,200 Michigan sheep, 82@93 lbs, $4 75@5 00.

Hogs—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 5,100; total for the week 16,600. Market opened slow yesterday morning at $4 50@4 60; light to heavy hogs, toward the afternoon, on more favorable advices from the East, advanced to $4 70@4 80; about 6,000 disposed of; light hogs $4 80; heavy, if here, would command $5 00.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Cotton in moderate request at 15½c. Flour active and higher; superfine Western and State $5 25@6 40; common to good $6 40@7; good to choice $7 65@8 20; extra Ohio $6 90@7 50; St. Louis $9@11. Whisky firmer at 94c. Wheat in good demand: No. 2 spring $1 53; No. 3 $1 50; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 50@1 56; white Michigan 70c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn in moderate request; Western mixed in store 78@78½c; afloat 78@79c. Oats in fair demand; mixed western afloat 56@57c. Eggs, hay and hops firm. Coffee quiet at 24½c. Sugar very firm at 7½@7½c. Molasses quiet. Rice steady; Carolina 7@7½c. Petroleum quiet; crude 5½c; refined 14c. Turpentine quiet at 40½c. Provisions—Pork, spot, dull and lower; forward delivery lower; a fair request for spot at $16; February $15 87½@16 25. Beef firm at $9 50@10 50 for mess. Cutmeats quiet; shoulders 6c; middles scarce at 7½@7½c. Lard lower at 8 7-16@9½c. Butter firm and in good demand at 28c. Cheese quiet and firm at 13½c.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Wool quiet and firm at the late advance; supply small; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 52@55c; extra 50@52c; medium 49@52c; coarse 45@48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 45@50c; medium 48@50c; coarse 45@47½c; combing, washed, 57@60c; combing, unwashed, 37@40c; Canada combing 60c; fine unwashed 32@33½c; coarse and medium washed 32@33½c; tub washed 50@55c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour quiet at $6 40@7 10. Wheat steady at $1 45@1 50. Corn firm at 53@55c. Rye firm at 90@91c. Oats firm at 40@48c. Barley steady and in moderate demand. Pork strong at $15 50. Lard steady at 8½@8½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5½@5½c; clear 6½@7½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6½c; clear rib 7½c; clear 7½c. Hogs firm and brisk at $4 50@5. Whisky steady at 89c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 9.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Western active at 2@3c higher. Corn active; mixed western 72c. Oats in improved demand: mixed western 46@47c; white 48@49c. Rye firmer at 85@90c. Provisions strong. Pork higher at $16 50 in bulk; clear rib 7½@7½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 7½@8c; clear rib 8@8½c. Sugar cured hams 12@14c. Lard firmer at 8½@8½c. Whisky steady at 94½@95c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The demand for staple cotton goods from first hands continues fairly active. Brown and bleached shirtings in steady request and generally firm. Corset jeans more active. Denims and cottonades taken liberally by clothing trade. Cotton flannels in steady demand. Woolens for men's wear improving, repellants selling well in dark blues and mixtures.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 9.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—3@4c higher, closing weak; No. 2 white Wabash $1 66; No. 1 red $1 51½; No. 2 $1 44@1 45. Corn—dull and lower; high mixed, cash 49c; seller January 59c; seller February 60½c. Oats—demand good at full prices; No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 42@43½c. Cloverseed $5@5 20 for mammoth.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $4 50@5 25; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $7 50@8 00. Wheat firm; red $1 60 at 65; amber $1 65@1 70. Rye 87@90c. Corn quiet; yellow 75@76c; mixed western 76@77c. Oats unchanged. Crude petroleum 9½c; refined 13@13½c. Whisky firm at 94c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Cotton dull and declined to 14½c. Rye firm at 90c. Corn—Demand good at 44@45c. Oats and wheat quiet and unchanged. Flour in better demand; No 1, $7@7 75. Hogs strong at $5@5 10. Pork $15@15 50. Bulk meats firm at 5½@6@7@7½c. Hams 9½@9½c. Lard strong at 9@10c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Hogs—Receipts 3,000; market opened with firm tone and three cars Ohio hogs, 192 lbs average, sold alive at $5 18½ per 100 lbs; city dressed easier and fell off about ½c; closing at 6@7½c for extremes; western dressed 6@6½c, with three cars light at 6½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—Hay dull and lower; prime $22; choice $24. Dry salt shoulders held at 6½c. Sugar quiet; inferior 4@4½c; common 5½@6c; fair to fully fair 6½@7½c; prime to choice 8½@8½c. Molasses in good demand; common 42½@45c; fair 48@50c; prime to choice 56@60c. Others unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—Cotton dull and drooping; good ordinary 13@13½; middling 15c, strict 15½@. Flour firm at $5 50@9 50. Corn dull and declined at 63@65c. Oats dull at 53@54c. Hay firmer at $18@24. Bulk meats active at 6@6½@7½c. Pork none. Lard dull and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 24½; No 2, $1 11½. Oats firm; No 2, 36½c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 55½c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm; No 1, 76c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 2, $1 42.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—Cotton dull and declined to 12½@13½c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 65c. Oats 50@55c. Lard 9c. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear rib 7½c; clear 7½c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 9.—Wheat firmly held at $1 54. Corn in better demand at 64c. Oats firm; No 1 held at 47c; No 2, 45c. Petroleum unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, December 9.—Wheat firm; white Michigan $1 80. Corn quiet and firm at 68c. Barley dull; upland Canada held at $1 63@1 65.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
REFINERS OF
Carbon and Head Light Oils,
AND DEALERS IN
LUBRICATING OILS,
Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.
Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

WARING BROTHERS,
Successors to Waring & King.
Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,
87 Fifth Avenue.
Philadelphia Address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 307 Walnut Street.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Algeria	December 10	Liverpool.
Manhattan	December 10	Liverpool.
Macedonia	December 10	Glasgow.
Lady Lycett	December 10	Bristol.
City of London	December 11	Liverpool.
Westphalia	December 11	Hamburg.
Olympus	December 13	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	December 13	Liverpool.
Republic	December 13	Liverpool.
Virginia	December 13	Glasgow.
Pereire	December 13	France.
Greece	December 13	Liverpool.
Delta	December 13	Bristol.
Elysia	December 13	Glasgow.
Russia	December 17	Liverpool.
Wyoming	December 17	Liverpool.
Castalia	December 17	Glasgow.
Thuringia	December 18	Hamburg.
Hecla	December 20	Liverpool.
City of New York	December 20	Liverpool.
Adriatic	December 20	Liverpool.
Spain	December 20	Liverpool.
Anglia	December 20	Glasgow.
Java	December 24	Liverpool.
Idaho	December 24	Liverpool.
Trinacria	December 24	Glasgow.
Great Western	December 24	Bristol.
Pommerania	December 25	Hamburg.
Parthia	December 27	Liverpool.
City of Paris	December 27	Liverpool.
Georgia	December 27	Liverpool.
Europe	December 27	France.
Baltic	December 27	Liverpool.
California	December 27	Glasgow.
Minnesota	December 31	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.		
Caspian	December 10	Liverpool.
Canadian	December 24	Liverpool.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.		
Ohio	December 11	Liverpool.
Vanderland	December 22	Antwerp.
Pennsylvania	December 25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 9, 1873.

River stationary, with five feet water in the channel. Weather clear at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 9, 1873.

River stationary with seven and half feet. Weather clear, thermometer 53 deg. at 4 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 9, 1873.

River twelve feet and falling. Departed—Courier for Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes 3 P. M., for Cincinnati. Raining this morning. Cloudy and cold this evening.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Arrived—Andy Baum, Memphis; Charmer, Evansville; Shipper's Own, Pittsburgh. Departed—Minneola, Memphis; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling. Cloudy and growing cooler.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 9.—River rising slowly with twenty-five feet six inches on shoals. Been raining all day. Warm.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, December 9.—Cloudy and windy all night, with signs of snow to-night; mercury 50 to 46 degrees. River fell four and since risen two inches. Port List—Up—Prairie City, Indianola, Geo. Roberts, Dr. Franklin, Idlewild. Down—Kanawha No. 2 and barges, Tarascon, Mary Ament, Florence Lee, Quickstep, Eddyville, generally with good trips. Business lively.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 9.—Arrived—Carrie Kountz, St. Louis; Arlington, Cincinnati; Coal Bluff, Pittsburgh; Julia, St. Louis. Departed—John Kyle and Eliot G. Smith, St. Louis; Arlington, Memphis. River risen sixteen inches. Cloudy. Mercury 44 degrees.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—Warm and rainy. River rising steadily. Departed—Louisville, Moonstone, New Orleans; Utah, St. Louis. Arrived—Tyrone, Louisa, Cairo.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, December 9.—Down—Pargond, May Lowry, Natchez. Up—Mary Miller, Pauline Carrol, City of Alton, John Howard, Shannon. Clear and warm. River rose eighteen inches the last twenty-four hours.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—No arrivals. Departed—Charles Bodman, Cincinnati. Cloudy and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elector	R. H. Abrams	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Zanesville.

Monongahela eight feet ten inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet ten inches and falling. The weather continues mild for the season. Trade on the landing was dull.

THE Missouri is gorged with ice at Omaha.

THE Illinois from a few miles above Naples to Peoria is frozen over.

THE steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, is among the first boats due.

THERE is a good sized fleet of tow boats at the landing and more coming.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, left for Zanesville with a good trip.

THE towboat Wild Duck and barges, Captain Adams, is announced for St. Louis.

THE steamer West Virginia is now en route for Morgantown, the head waters of the Monongahela.

THE Mississippi from Keokuk up to the lake is almost closed, there being only a few open spots to be seen here and there.

How is that for a tow boat. The Mary Alice, last trip, made this run from New Orleans to Cairo in seven days, towing three large barges.

THREE deck hands of the Lessie Taylor drowned Dan Butler, a roustabout. They are in durance, with strong proof against them, and will probably swing.

THE wreck of the old Ivy, which has been obstructing the Yazoo river near Liverpool Landing, has been entirely removed by the wrecking boat Travis Wright.

THE fine side wheel packet, Juniata Captain C. D. Brennan is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Thursday. Passengers and shippers can make a note of this.

THE Louisville "Commercial," of Saturday, says: "The Sam Orr sunk a fuel boat, containing 3,000 bushels of coal, at Grand View, Ind., yesterday. The coal and boat belonged to the owners of the Orr.

THE following were the rates at St. Louis. To New Orleans, 50c. per bri on flour and 25c. per cwt. on pound lots; to Vicksburg, 60c. per bri and 30c. per cwt.; to Memphis, 50c. and 25c.

THE punctual packet Granite State, Capt. Kerr, will arrive on Thursday and take her departure on Friday for Marietta and Portsmouth. Shippers and passengers can make their arrangements accordingly.

A COAL boat sunk at the Sisters by the Kate Dixon some time since was raised Wednesday evening by the Iron Valley. The boat belonged to John Bartlett, of Parkersburg. There was about 1,000 bushels of coal left in her when raised.

A. H. DUGAN, the Louisville agent of the Champion Coal and Towboat Company, has libeled the steamer Laurel (so the advertisement notifying her owners to appear and show cause, &c., reads, but we think he means the Laura No. 2) and United States Marshal Murray has her in hand.

THE Keokuk "Gate City" has got an old man, and says: According to the prognostications of a weather-wise of ours, who has resided here for three decades or more, we are to have a mild, open winter. The prophecy is based on the meteorological developments of the past few days. You can believe it or not, as you like.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—The Brownsville steamboat A. S. Lee, belonging to the Rio Grande Railway, struck a snag near Rio Grande City, and sunk in twenty minutes. Boat and cargo are reported a total loss. She was bound for Ringgold barracks, with a general cargo and government stores and supplies for upper military posts. No lives were lost.

THE Cairo "Bulletin," of the 5th, says: Superintendent Keizer, of the Anchor Line, has selected a new harbor for those of the Anchor Line boats that are to go into winter quarters. The place selected is just below the Great Republic, near the point. The Grand Tower and City of Vicksburg were towed from Mound City to their new "resting place" yesterday by the City of Helena.

THE New Orleans *Times* of the 4th says: The weather during the entire of yesterday was dark and cloudy, with a strong breeze from the south. Rain was momentarily expected, but nothing beyond a light mist fell. Doubtless heavy rains came during last night. Business on the levee yesterday was tolerably active. Good trips were noticed on the tributary packets, while the Belle Lee, for the bend, had also a fair trip.

THE Louisville and Portland canal is likely to pass into the hands of the general Government at an early day, and that day will be hailed with delight by all Ohio river boatmen. The Secretary of the National Treasury recommends in his annual report an appropriation to purchase five shares held by Board of Directors and the interest of Kentucky. When this is accomplished tolls will be reduced and river men will rejoice.

THE Memphis correspondent of the St. Louis "Republican" writes: "By the monthly reports made to the general council to-day, I notice that the wharfage collections last month were $2,106 65, quite a fair showing, and showing a rigid collection by the popular wharf master of every cent due the city. The expense account, however, doesn't show that over ten or twelve dollars were expended in repairs to the landing, leaving, as usual, a handsome revenue to the city from the boats."

SUNDAY'S St. Louis "Republican" says: "In pursuance of the order of the United States District Court *pendente lite*, the United States Marshal proceeded to sell the steamboat Dexter for the benefit of claimants. This was done that she might not lie idle and useless at the landing during the pendency of the suits, no one appearing to assume the liabilities and take her out under bond. The purchaser was Thomas Frazier, at $11,150. There are eighteen suits filed against her, the claims amounting to $6,825 25.

MEMPHIS.—The "Avalanche" says: The Ouachita Belle started out light, preferring to get a trip below than to carry cotton to New Orleans at $1 per bale, when she gets a dollar and a half per bale from all points below here and had engaged when she left 1,700 bales at Helena. John Kessler, steward of the Frank Forest, came near bleeding to death this morning from a hemorrhage of the lungs, and would have done so but for prompt medical attention. As yet there are no more candidates in the field for Dick Lightburne's coveted position, and there are no others perhaps who care to pay $10 each to four or five newspapers just for the sake of looking at their own "announcement."

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER:

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

W J Meek, 1 car rye; Marshall, K. & Co, 2 cars wheat; C H Allerton, 1 car hay; Hyer, M & Co, 37 bbls paper; W P Townsend 18 kegs nuts; M Schumaker & Co, 3000 bbls flour; T G Jenkins, 400 sks do; Voight, M & Co, wt rents on 6 bbls eggs, 5 kegs butter, 1 bbl tallow, 2 bbls nuts; Bucker & Co, 700 bbls potatoes; E H Myers & Co, 35 hogs hams; Reese, Owens & Co, 2,200 do; C Watters, 6 bbls tallow; O F Lamm, 134 bdls felloes; A T Canfield, 40 sks flour; M W Canby, 40 do; C Hoovelon, 3 sks flour; W H Graff & Co, 350 bush potatoes; H Rea, Jr, 10 bbls eggs; W D Cooper & Co, 24 bbls flour, 10 bbls nuts; J Myler, lot lumber; Van Gorder & S, 1 bbl butter; Haworth & D, 1 bbl syrup; Head, C & Co, 40 sks b flour; T B Kerr, lot s jugs; J Dunlap, 100 bdls s iron; J McKay, 15 bbl whisky; Kamer & B, 10 bbls crackers; W D Haslage & Co, 1 bale hops; J Horne & Co, 2 cars mdse; J H Parker, 20 bbls hams.

PER ELEVATOR.—Marshall, K & Co, 2 cars wheat; W J Meek, 1 car rye.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Beggs, L & Co, 2 bbls oil; James Graham, 267 sks oats.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Thos McCoy, 26 boxes fresh fish; D W Garrett, 34 boxes fresh fish; E Fox & Co, 10 bbls eggs; Lee S Smith, 15 boxes sewing machines; Kirk, Kim & Co, 5 bbls cullets; W Haslage, 13 bbls seeds; L, H & Cooley, 3 d hogs; J Matthews, 3 d hogs; Reymer & Bro, 30 boxes toys, 1 case toys; J Fullerton, 3 cases J J Pettit, 27 bbls apples; John Rose, 69 sacks oats; B D Moore, 100 oil bbls.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Voegtly, Kopp & Co, 50 bbls flour, 100 sks do, 25 bags screenings, 1 hot bulk s stuff; Dickey & Co, 30 bbls tallow; W Mullins, 100 emt oil bbls; D A Doughtey, 1 trce lard, 1 bbl rumps; Mitchell & Stevenson, 23 sks oats; Loh & Cooley, 9 bbls d apples, 1 do tallow, 3 tubs butter; G W McClure, 2 tierces hams; L C Graff & Co, 1 car ear corn; Anton Dipp, 1 car staves and heading; Lloyd & Black, 3 bxs scrap iron, 1 keg do, 1 bbl do; J H Lippincott, 85 hlf bbls pickles, 16 bbls do; J Hippley, 50 bags meal, 50 do chop; McHenry & Hood, 12 sks wheat; D Wallace, 70 bbls flour, 120 sks do.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Isabella F Co, 15 cars limestone; Carnegie, K & Co, 10 do; Shoenberger, B & Co, 3 do; Jones & L, 1 car metal; Isabella Coal Co, 12 do; Peoples' Gas Co, 4 cars benzine; Livingston Bros, 2 do benzole; Pittsburgh Acid Works, 1 do acid; W Lynch; 1 do junk; W J Binghman, 1 do lime; Pennsylvania S Co, 9 do metal; Keystone Br Co, 4 do b iron; Columbus M Co, 5 iron beams; John Hoffman, 5 calves; G P Heck, 43 sks oats; Jno Daub, 9 do potatoes; C J Stepp, 16 do.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER GENEVA—A S Carle, 30 bales hay 7 sks wool; C Holmes, 27 e bbls, 4 bbls eggs; R Straw, 1 bbl hams; Johnson & Colvin, 10 bbls apples; C C Speer 1 box; A W Custer 4 bbls apples; R D Clark, 5 e bbls; F R Brust 4 bbls apples; R Glover 42 bbls apples; N B Hogg, 2 bbls apples; J M Anderson, 3 bbls poultry, 1 keg do; Jones & Laughlin, 4 bolt old iron.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR—Godfrey & Clark, 33 bbls paper, 1 shaft; Thompson & Co, 1 bale mdse; Shepler 2 bbls poultry; Owner 13 bbls apples; John Flock 3 w box glass; Spencer & McKay, 3 e bbls.

PER STEAMER E. BENNETT.—A S Carlile, 32 bales hay; R E Sellew, 2 E cans; D McMillin & Co, 28 sacks oats; Spencer & McKay, 2 E kegs; I C Buffum, 2 doz bottles; Watt, Lang & Co, 9 pkgs dried apples; I B Herron, 1 bdl castings; Mrs. Wood, 2 bbls apples, 1 bbl fruit; J G Pitsfield, 4 bbls whisky; Chas. Smith & Co, 43 sacks oats.

PER STEAMER WEST VIRGINIA.—A S Fry, 21 bbls apples; Johnson & Colvin, 5 sacks rags; owner, 2 trunks, 1 calf.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	8	Brown & Co, m	1
J Reamer, m	8	Pittsb'gh Forge Co, m	2
J W Porter, m	5		
Total			24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Wilson, G & Co, o	2	S B & Co, o	3
Zug & Co, o	2	McKnight P & Co, o	4
P'g'h Bolt Co, o	3		
Total			14

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Caughey & H, m	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		
Nimick & Co, m	1	M Knight, D & Co, m	1
Total			2

MANUFACTURERS.

Bailey, Farrell & Co
LEAD PIPE,
SHEET AND BAR LEAD
MANUFACTURERS.
ALSO,
PIG LEAD, IRON PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE,
HOSE PIPES and SCREWS,
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IRON and COPPER SINKS and BATH TUBS,
BRASS and IRON LIFT and FORCE PUMPS,
No. 167 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

Wayne Iron and Steel Works.
BROWN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE WAYNE AND "U. S." BRANDS OF
IRON AND STEEL
Office and Works—COR. TENTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY, (near Union Depot,)
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IRON PIPE FITTERS
AND
BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'
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ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.

W. J. HAMMOND.
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel
Also, Rolling Mill and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting Iron for Faggoting and other purposes. OFFICE AND YARD—Cor. Eleventh Street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.
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ALL KINDS OF
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Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti Friction Metal. Address
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Hazard Powder Company's
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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and Dealers by KEG OR CAR LOAD,
AT LOW PRICES.
SAFETY FUSE constantly on hand.
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No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,) PITTSBURGH.

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GENERAL FOUNDERS.
HOUSE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.
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Gravel Roofing
Applied Promptly either in City or Country
Roofing Materials
Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.
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DEALERS IN
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Also, Slating Nails and Felt,
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SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

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ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT
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CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
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JOSEPH ROSS, President.
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206 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.
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Assets January 1, 1873, $961,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards. Six per cent. interest paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.
Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.
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Boards meet daily at 11:30 A. M.

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In Safe Deposit Company's Building.
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No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1873.
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PRIVILEGE ....$500,000.
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Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.
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SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

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For all Points on the Monongahela River.
THE NEW AND LIGHT
Draught Passenger Steamer
WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON ....Commander.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 A. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
A. S. FRY, Agent.

FROM BELLAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Huntingdon, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.
EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.
THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAM ....Commander,
Will leave as above.

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For Marietta and Zanesville.
EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
HARVEY DARLINGTON ....Captain
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg Ironton and Portsmouth.
EVERY FRIDAY—2 P. M.
THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER
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W. J. C. ANDERSON ....Clerk.
Will Leave as announced above.
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LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.
Also taking Freight and Passengers for all way points, and taking reshipping Freight and Passengers for the Lower Ohio, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, &c.
THURSDAY, December 11—4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN ....Commander.
For Freight or Passage apply to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

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CITY MATTERS.

To Agents of the Commercial.

The banks of this city having resolved not to receive country right checks or drafts from depositors or correspondents, at par, agents of the COMMERCIAL, in making remittances, will please do so with drafts on Pittsburgh or New York, money orders, or by registered letters.

Letters Held For Postage.

PITTSBURGH, December 8, 1873.

	CTS.
Adair, John, Mt. Pleasant, Pa	3
Bord, Alex., Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Bradley, Felix, New York	3
Dunn, W., Penn Station, Pa	3
Waidner, F. A., Chicago, Ill	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Mr. Finney's Assignee.

In the Common Pleas, yesterday, Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., presented the petition of Melchoir W. Beltzhoover, to whom Mr. Robert Finney had made assignment, setting forth that he declined to act as assignee, and that a committee of the Eureka Insurance Company had, in consequence, requested the selection of A. H. Miller, Esq., and praying for the appointment of Mr. Miller as assignee in Mr. Beltzhoover's stead. The Court made the appointment accordingly, and then, on further application, appointed Messrs. Edward Gregg and W. W. Martin appraisers of Mr. Finney's estate. The estate will amount to about $25,000.

Library Course.

Professor W. S. Andrews was greeted by a large audience last evening in Library Hall, and handled his subject—"Dialect Humor"—in good style; at least it afforded much amusement to those who heard it. His impersonations were good in some respects, but we think he failed occasionally in imitating the peculiar intonations of Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, and others. It requires a voice of great volume and elasticity to make a good mimic. The audience, so far as we could judge, were well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Dr. Dio Lewis, on the 18th instant, when "Our Girls" will come in for an extensive notice.

Miss Potter at the Western University.

This good lady, who left the city yesterday, gave, during the morning, the third of a series of drill exercises on Gestures. How they were received is best set forth by the following preamble and resolution, passed after she had withdrawn from the class:

"Appreciating the cost in valuable time and exhausting labor at which Miss H. L. D. Potter has given us a course of elocutionary exercises, and recognizing, in the system she has in so interesting a manner presented what appear to us the true principles of the art, we do heartily

Resolve, That Miss Potter is entitled most fully to our warmest thanks for this, her gratuitous service, and that the same be and hereby are tendered her, with the best wishes of her obliged friends of the Western University of Pennsylvania.

A Prize Fight.

A brutal contest took place on Saturday afternoon last, near Collins Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the line of Lancaster county. The fight was for a purse of $500, and the principals were Butt Williams of this city, and Ross Cobb of New York. At the opening of the fight, two to one was offered on the Pittsburgher, without takers. Sixteen rounds were fought, lasting one hour and eleven minutes. Williams was then found too weak to "come to time," and the sponge was thrown up by his seconds. He was terribly cut and beaten, his eyes closed, and his nose flattened down on his face. He will need the services of a physician for some time. Cobb, who was also considerably punished, has left for Cincinnati, where he goes in training to fight Charlie Trainor.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Western played to a full house again last evening. This evening "East Lynne" will be given for the last time. Miss Western's rendition of the parts of "Lady Isabel" and "Madame Vine" is not only her specialty, but one of the best specimens of passion acting on the stage. There will, of course, be a crowded house.

Academy of Music.

There was another very large assemblage at the Academy of Music, last evening, to laugh at the freaks and frolics of "Humpty Dumpty," as shown by Fox & Denier's Pantomime Company. The piece went off more smoothly than on its first performance, while there was a marked improvement in Mr. Denier's part of the play. The various members of the organization are equal to the requirements of the pantomime, the specialties introduced being particularly enjoyable.

A matinee will be given this afternoon, in addition to the regular evening performance.

Trimble's Varieties.

The attendance at this theater continues large, the audience of last night filling all parts of the house. The performance was an an unusually good one, each artist doing his or her best to please. The programme was rich and varied. There will be two performances to-day, afternoon and evening.

Cal. Wagner's Minstrels.

Cal. Wagner's Minstrels, reorganized and greatly strengthened, will begin a short season at Library Hall, on Monday evening next. The journals of other cities accord them high praise.

American Theater.

The leading attraction at Fred. Aims's American, this week, is Alex. Davis, a ventriloquist who but recently arrived from Europe. He is, without exception, the best performer in his line of business that has yet visited us. Fattie Stewart, Valentine Love, Nellie Maskell, Ricardo Freary, Nellie Steel, Baby McDonald, Zoe Zoenetti, Mons. Raveni and many other first rate performers help to make up a strong variety organization. There will be a matinee this afternoon.

THE DIFFICULTY AT LOCK NO. 4.

That "Naval Engagement" Between the Clipper and the Geneva—Statement of Capt. Abrams—Suits to be Entered.

I understood that a very unfair account of an occurrence that took place Saturday morning at Lock No. 4, between the towboat Clipper and the packet Geneva, has appeared in some of the city papers. The facts are these: The Geneva, on her downward trip, was approaching the lock just as the Clipper was ready to go into it, the packet having the preference by the rules of the Navigation Company. Mr. Speakman, the lock keeper, ordered the captain of the towboat Thornt. Maxwell to let the packet go into the lock. Instead of doing so he immediately put the Clipper into the lock and refused to back out, thereby preventing the packet with her mails and passengers, from proceeding. The situation remained that way until the Elector came up from Pittsburgh, when the Clipper backed out and let the packet through.

The Geneva was detained over eight hours, and her passengers, many of whom were on urgent and important business, were compelled to go on foot to Monongahela City, and other points, to get to their destinations. The packet lost her trip down, and also detained all of her up passengers until the next morning. Legal proceedings will be commenced by the packet company for damages; and, it is to be hoped, by the United States Attorney, for the detention of the mails.

It is high time that this question was settled on this river. The whole community in the Monongahela Valley is interested. I desire to say that officers of the packet company wish to work in harmony with the lock keepers and towboatmen, as our interests are mutual and not antagonistic.

R. R. ABRAMS,
Captain Steamer Elector.

THE MISSING WATER BONDS.

Continuation of the Investigation To-day—A Report Worthy of Note by the Committee.

The missing water bonds, the securing of the city from loss, and the matter of the prosecution of the parties engaged in their disappearance, is still the all-absorbing topic of discussion among all classes of citizens. It will be seen by reference to our report elsewhere that the society known as the Taxpayers' Union held a meeting last evening, and after a discussion of the subject resolved to call a meeting of citizens to be held on Saturday evening next, at City Hall.

The Finance Committe meets this afternoon to continue the investigation and their attention is called by the *Evening Chronicle* to the following statement which is certainly worth investigation.

"With a view of affording the Committee some assistance, we suggest that a little incident which transpired on or about the 10th of November might throw some light on the bond business. It is stated that on the evening of the day mentioned, the Secretary, accompanied by two acquiantances called at a house on Liberty street, and that the former placed in possession of a gentleman who was going east a package which was afterwards admitted to contain $68,000 of bonds. One of the Water Commissioners was in Philadelphia at the time, and an intimate friend, who by some means obtained a knowledge of the transaction, telegraphed him and intimated that there was something wrong. The Commissioner, with the aid of a Pittsburgher, found the gentleman with whom the package had been entrusted, registered at a hotel in Philadelphia, and the inquiries instituted resulted in ascertaining that the package contained bonds. When the Commissioner returned home, the Secretary and one of the persons who accompanied him to the house on Liberty street admitted that the package did consist of bonds, although the latter stated, when first questioned, that they were street bonds. These parties may be all known to the committee, but it is well enough to refresh their memories."

[illegible]n connection with the above it may be well [illegible]all to mind that at the examination of [illegible]er Commissioners, one of the Finance [illegible] asked the question whether the [illegible]w of one Samuel Pollock nego[illegible] $68,000 worth of bonds. It [illegible]his Mr. Pollock is the man [illegible] above alluded to, if such place.

MEETING OF TAXPAYERS.

The Water Bond Misappropriation

THE PROPOSITION FOR SETTLEMENT WITH THE BANK DISCUSSED.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS TO BE CALLED.

A meeting of the Tax-payers' Union of this city, was held last evening, in the Franklin street school house, for the purpose of discussing the developments in connection with the misappropriated Water bonds.

Mr. James McLain was called to the chair, and the reporters of the press were requested to act as secretaries. The attendance was not very large, but the meeting was earnest and spirited.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED:

Mr. John O'Keefe, in order to bring the subject before Councils, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The citizens of Pittsburgh are daily being warned that corruption and fraud of all kinds are practiced by the officials in charge of most of our municipal offices, and that men who have been delegated and sworn to watch over the interests of the people have basely proven recreant to their trusts; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that the people should loudly express their indignation at the actions of those officials and proclaim their emphatic disapproval of the course pursued by them; therefore,

Resolved, That in justice to ourselves we desire that a full, fair and impartial investigation be made into the affairs of the Water Commission, and summary justice dealt to the guilty, even though it implicate those termed by a certain member of the Finance Committee as "honorable gentlemen."

Resolved, That we class gross negligence in our municipal affairs in the same category with culpable mismanagement, imposition and fraud, and consider that members of committees who cannot bestow an ordinary amount of time to their duties as our representatives are unfit and unsafe persons to represent the people and should accordingly resign.

Resolved, That we indorse the course of Major Negley, of the Finance Committee, who, unawed by the "good character" of those gentlemen, strove boldly, and at last successfully, to mete out to the guilty their just deserts. That while admiring the generous forbearance (worthy of a better cause) of some of the members of the Finance Committee, we think the interests of the people should have outweighed all other considerations, and private friendship should have given way to the stern calls of justice.

Resolved, That we indorse the action of those few daily papers who championed the cause of the taxpayer, and, in defiance of those officials, insisted that citizens had a few rights which their representatives *must* respect; that we disapprove of secret, star-chamber proceedings in matters in which the people are so directly and personally interested, and think that the people, not the Finance Committee, nor the Water Commission themselves, should be given the authority to investigate into this wholesale robbery of the city.

Resolved, That we believe an investigation into our municipal affairs would disclose to the people that great corruption exists in most of our municipal officers, and that our city officers, upon whom we rely, act not for our interests, but for their own; act not according to the oaths they have taken, but according to their own plans for their own personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That active and decisive measures are necessary, and that we recommend a general meeting of the citizens—taxpayers—to take some speedy action to protect their property from the gross impositions and secret plundering now being practised.

Mr. O'Keefe stated that he could not make the resolutions plainer, by any remarks of his. The people could not get justice, unless they took affairs into their own hands. The old charge against the Finance Committee, running back to 1859, were referred to, and the late developments were only of a part of the schemes and mismanagements of those in authority. No relief could be had from Councils, as one or two men controlled the whole body. A committee of seventy was necessary here, as in New York, a year or two ago. The people must arouse themselves or they would be bound hand and foot to the office-holders and committee-men of Councils.

The chairman alluded to the pass system, as it prevailed in councils, and thought that this method of bribery ought to be ventilated and abolished.

THAT PEST HOUSE PROPERTY.

Captain Ward was called on, but expressing some unwillingness to speak, Mr. O'Keefe thought he might explain the sale of a certain piece of ground, for the pest house site, as it had been intimated that his silence had been bought by that little transaction. The Taxpayers' Association had not met since July last, and perhaps that explained Mr. Ward's silence.

The captain then took the floor, and stated that be had sold a piece of property to the Committee of Councils for the purpose stated, but the committee, so far as he knew, had acted honestly and fairly. No one of them had ever made a dishonest proposition to him. He had bid for the sale of a site, and knew that his property would not be accepted unless it suited them. They were not particularly friendly, and would not go out of their way to accommodate him. He sold at what he believed to be a low figure, and in bidding he felt certain that the committee would have no excuse for paying an exorbitant price for a site. He did not know, had no idea, that his offer would be accepted.

CAPTAIN WARD ON THE WATER BONDS.

The Captain then went on to speak of the Water bond swindle, and said he could not do the subject justice—had no words to express his indignation. He did not think that the Committee and the Councils had done right in accepting the proposition of the bank. He thought the city would lose the whole amount of the debt. A criminal prosecution was the only way to make good the claim, but the Councils had undertaken to compromise or compound the felony. That would give the stockholders an opportunity to finally escape. If the Water Commissioners were prosecuted criminally, the speaker would pay all the costs if the city did not succeed in the suit. [Applause.] The Commissioners were liable legally and civilly, for their acts, and ought to be prosecuted criminally. Then the bank officers should be prosecuted criminally. The "high-toned, honorable gentlemen of Councils" were paving the way for letting off the guilty, and throwing the whole loss upon the taxpayers. That was the whole story. The Captain then discussed the Penn avenue improvement acts, and predicted that there would be a "bigger thing" developed in that line than has yet been discovered in the Water Commission.

The proposition to pay the notes of certain parties in Philadelphia, for which the stolen bonds were hypothecated, was a bold proposition. It was virtually sending the people's money, to get back the stolen bonds, that they might take another turn on the bonds. (Applause.)

The counsel for the city took the ground that the city had no authority to settle on the first proposition of the bank; but the second proposition which was not a whit more legal than the first, was accepted. The Finance Committee had been completely gulled into accepting this proposition. Mr. Swoope, counsel for Mr. Ross (who was rather a clever young man), appears as counsel for the Finance Committee also. [A voice—He's on both sides.] If Mr. Swoope don't get Mr. Ross off, and leave the city to "stick," then Swoope is not the man I take him for. Mr. Ross is the man the city is after, and the city's agents employ Mr. Ross' counsel to press the suit! [Laughter.] Then Mr. Ross, who did the whole mischief, according to the Water Commissioners themselves, is bailed by Mr. Watson, a Commissioner. The whole thing was d—d ridiculous for discussion.

Mr. O'Keefe said the people looked to the newspapers for information, and if they meant well for the interest of the people, as he knew some did, they could do much. They could call a public meeting where citizens could discuss the subject.

Capt. Ward moved that this meeting protest against the settlement proposed by the Nation Bank stockholders.

ALDERMAN SHORE ON THE SITUATION.

Alderman Shore said that there was such a mixture of men interested in the bank and on the Finance Committee. Some men were only helping themselves out of a difficulty. We find the chairman of the Committee obstructing investigation; he says the Water Commissioners are all honorable men—so said a Roman once (applause). We find a member of the Commission saying he did not know that there was such a bank as the Nation, and yet this man is an attorney for a bank. These men—the Commissioners—have all sworn that they did not do their duty, although they swore to do it. They say they did not know what was going on. Now, the chairman of the Finance Committee has so long controlled Councils that, when he says "by the Gods" and shakes his head, all knuckle to him. He don't want investigation; he is too much filled up with railroad stocks to want investigation. Thank fortune his reign will soon be ended.

Captain Ward thought the first liability for the bonds and money rested with the Water Commissioners. The speaker then reviewed the story of the bonds and said that in his opinion Mr. McGowan—whom he, the speaker, had always thought an honest old man—was not entitled to a receipt after "the explosion;" he should have demanded it when he gave over the bonds. There is no excuse for the Water Commissioners giving the receipt *after* "the explosion."

A PUBLIC MEETING TO BE CALLED.

Mr. O'Keefe—"We're after all talking now, and we ought to decide what we're going to do."

The Chairman—There is a motion before the house.

Mr. O'Keefe—I would suggest the call of a public meeting. Then the question of asking an injunction on the Finance Committee can be decided.

Captain Ward could not think of all the absurdities in the settlement proposed. He would like to tell all of them, but could not remember them. In that honorable proposition they did not propose to pay all without reservation, but it was subject to decision of referees. That is, that this Philadelphia indebtedness must first be "referred;" they don't acknowledge it but with the amount to be fixed on afterwards

The Chair stated the motion of Captain Ward to protest against the settlement.

Mr. Newman moved as an amendment that a mass meeting be called for Saturday evening to consider the subject.

Captain Ward accepted the amendment and with an amendment by Mr. O'Neill appointing the chairman and William McLaughlin a committee to apply to the Market Committee for the use of City Hall for the meeting the motion was carried.

After some discussion regarding the addition of ten per cent. to city taxes not paid before August 1st, the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, December 24th.

PITTSBURGH PRESBYTERY.

Meeting Yesterday—Long Discussion on the White Case—Presbytery Refuses to Receive Him—Young Men Examined for the Ministry—Minister Received from the Reformed Church.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church met in the Lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, yesterday morning at ten o'clock. The Rev. Wm. O. Campbell occupied the Moderator's chair; Revs. W. T. Beatty, S. M. Henderson and William McKibben acted as Stated, Permanent and Temporary clerks, respectively. After religious exercises, Rev. Wm. M. White presented a "letter" as a suspended minister, which was read by one of the clerks, and is as follows:

"This is to certify that the Rev. Wm. M. White is a suspended minister in this Presbytery, and is now dismissed to unite with the Presbytery of Pittsburgh to whose fraternal care he is hereby cordially recommended.

S. M. GLENN, Temporary Clerk.

Done in Presbytery of Washington this 21st day of October, A. D., 1873.

It was moved by Rev. David McKinney, D. D., and seconded by Rev. E. R. Donehoo, that Mr. White be received and his name placed on the roll.

This motion was discussed at great length by Rev. W. W. Eells, who expressed his belief that it would not be for the glory of God, the honor of the church and the good of Mr. White to receive him into the Presbytery. It would be much better for him to remain in the Presbytery of Washington, where all the circumstances of the case are known. That Presbytery would restore him as soon as they had evidence that would warrant them to do so.

Rev. Mr. Beatty moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the organization of Presbytery should be completed. Many members' names who had come in late were added to the roll.

Revs. John Kerr, Robert Carothers, Dr. James Allison of the Presbyterian *Banner*, and a number of others were invited to sit as corresponding members.

It was made the order of the day for two o'clock P. M., to hear exercises from and examine young men as candidates for the ministry.

Rev. Dr. Scovel presented the report of the committee on Devotional Exercises. It recommended that the evening session of Tuesday be spent in discussing the following subject: "Spirituality and spiritual results in Sabbath School work."

A call from the congregation of Bethel on Rev. Corneilus W. Wycoff was presented to that gentleman and by him accepted.

Presbytery then took up the case of Rev. Mr. White, when Dr. McKinney took the floor and replied to the objections made by Mr. Eells. He said it was proper that Mr. White should be under the control and supervision of the Presbytery within whose bounds he resides. This is in accordance with the book.

Rev. Mr. Faris was astonished that any objection should be raised, as the question was clear.

Rev. C. V. McKaig was clearly of the opinion that Mr. White should not be received until evidence be given that his reception will be for the glory of God and the honor of the church.

Rev. W. T. Beatty thought that Presbytery was not under any obligations to receive Mr. White, arising from the action of Synod last fall. The action of Synod only regarded the Presbytery of Washington, and had no reference to the Pittsburgh Presbytery.

Pending the discussion, Presbytery took a recess till two o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Resumed business in the afternoon and proceeded to the order of the day, the hearing of candidates for the holy ministry. The following young gentlemen were examined and their examination sustained: Robert B. Porter and J. N. McGonnigle.

Rev. Charles Knepper, a minister of the Reformed Church in the United States, in connection with the Classis of Allegheny, was, after a conversation had on personal religion which was conducted by Dr. Smith, received as a member of Presbytery.

Proceeded to the consideration of unfinished business, the reception of Rev. Mr. White.

Rev. Richard Lea believed there was no other alternative but to receive Mr. White. He knew the whole family well and they are worthy Christian people.

Rev. S. P. Jennings believed that the Pittsburgh Presbytery was competent to receive Mr. White. His reception by the Pittsburgh Presbytery was contemplated by the Synod and the certificate was given by the Washington Presbytery with that view.

Rev. A. C. McClelland was of opinion that restoration was worth nothing unless it was made by the Washington Presbytery, by whom suspension was pronounced.

Rev. W. W. McKinney said it was easy for men to say, like the last speaker, they would not give a "snap of the finger" for this and that, but let them put themselves or be placed in the same position that Mr. White is, and they would not speak so boldly.

Mansfield B. Brown, Esq., as an elder, was decidedly opposed to the reception of Mr. White. Many of them outside were of opinion that Mr. White should not preach again.

Mr. David Robinson said there was a strong feeling among the laity that Mr. White should not be received. Let the brother be left where he is, and if restored, let him be restored by the Presbytery of Washington.

Rev. E. R. Donehoo thought the remarks made should not be allowed to pass without some kind of protest, although they came from elders. He listened attentively to the trial of the case in Wheeling, and conscientiously, before his God, he believed the brother was innocent. He was not condemned unanimously as had been reported. The Washington papers had said sneeringly it was the "boys only" that voted in favor of Mr. White. He did not care if the elders were a unit, or even if the ministers were unanimous, he would do his duty. Presbytery will cast another stain on the brother if it should refuse to receive him.

Rev. Wm. McKibben was clearly of the opinion that Mr. White should be received. The Presbytery of Washington had cordially recommended him to the care of this Presbytery and he did not see why Presbytery should refuse to receive him. The Synod commanding the giving of the certificate meant what the certificate meant, that is, that Mr. White was fit to be received by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh.

Rev. William Hanna thought if he was coming to join the Pittsburgh Presbytery and it only received him because it was bound to do so by the action of the Presbytery of Washington, he "would feel like a rat in a strange garret." If he was in Mr. White's case he would take his hat and say, "I won't join your Presbytery."

Rev. W. T. Beatty would like to know if this Presbytery would have the right and power to re-open this case, for instance if new testimony were produced?

Dr. McKinney said a motion would be made for his restoration. He would make it himself if no other person would.

Mr. Beatty—That is not an answer to my question. I wish to know if the case can be re-opened.

Dr. McKinney—I think not. I would resist that.

Several voices—Can any Presbytery—could the Washington Presbytery re-open the case? "No! No!"

Dr. McKinney said they would produce the highest testimony in favor of the Christian character and conduct of Mr. White.

Rev. Mr. Beatty did not believe in doing anything that would close the door against the re-opening the case so that Mr. White, if, as he says he is, inocent. But if, as claimed, the Synod has made the transfer why should there be any discussion about the matter?

Rev. S. C. Jennings, D.D., thought according to the Book a new trial might be granted, if, for instance, exculpating evidence should be found. He believed they could grant a new trial. He did not agree with some remarks that had been made by some members of Presbytery. This Presbytery had not had many cases that are called "bad." He protested against the attempt to scandalize the Presbytery.

Rev. W. T. Beatty asked Dr. McKinney if the General Assembly had not decided that a case could not be re-opened.

Dr. McKinney—I believe it has so decided.

Rev. Mr. Braddock the words are I think, "shall not review nor rejudge the case," and they puzzled him.

After a few words from the venerable Dr. Smith, the Presbytery proceeded to vote. The ayes and noes were called for with, the following result, 19 for reception and 24 against reception. Fifteen ministers voted aye, and fifteen No. Four elders voted in the affirmative and nine in the negative. Several ministers and elders declined to vote.

A committee was then appointed to bring in a minute on the subject. The Moderator appointed Revs. C. V. McKaig, W. T. Beatty and Mr. David Robinson.

The Committee appointed to bring in a minute in the White case, reported the following, which was adopted:

Presbytery, in the vote declining to receive Rev. W. M. White as a suspended member from the Presbytery of Washington, were not influenced by any views of the merits of the original case; but the simple conviction that the Presbytery of Washington are as willing, and competent as we, to do justice in this whole matter; and further that the welfare and usefulness of Mr. White and the interest and good name of the whole church do require, that all future action in this case should be taken by the Presbytery of Washington, and that our exception of him would embarass any efforts to free Mr. White from the sentence under which he now lies.

Dr. McKinney gave notice that he would protest against the action of the Presbytery.

Adjourned to meet in the evening at half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Resumed business at half past seven o'clock.

Rev. S. F. Scovel offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That Presbytery urges the churches which have not yet contributed to our City Mission work, to do so at once.

Rev. R. B. Porter was licensed to preach the gospel as a candidate for the Holy Ministry.

Proceeded to the order of the day, the discussion of the subject of "Spirituality and Spiritual results in Sabbath School Work." The discussion was opened by Rev. W. W. McKinney, who said, there is too much formality and machinery in our Sabbath Schools. The great object should be to convince the pupils in the Sabbath School that they are sinners. Teachers should instill into their minds the necessity of faith—the faith that receives Christ as the only Saviour.

Addresses were made on the same subject by Revs. S. F. Scovel, Dr. Jennings, Mr. Haslett and others. Presbytery then adjourned to meet in the First Church, Birmingham, on the fourth Tuesday of April next.

GRAND MISSIONARY DEMONSTRATION.

THIRD AND LAST DAY'S SPECIAL SERVICES.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE METHODISTS.

Addresses by Bishop Foster, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. J. M. Buckley and Others—Closing of an Interesting Anniversary.

The closing exercises of the Fifty-fourth Methodist Episcopal Missionary Anniversary were held yesterday in the North avenue church, Allegheny.

MORNING SESSION.

The special order for the morning was addresses from returned missionaries. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Reid, one of the Missionary Secretaries, who after a brief introductory address, introduced Rev. Mr. Sights, a returned Missionary from China. This gentleman spoke for more than half an hour describing the work of the Missionaries in that country in a manner very entertaining

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Holmes said he desired to interrupt for a moment the order of exercises which had been prepared. The meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing addresses from returned missionaries, and as we listened to them our hearts were carried away to those who to-day were working in foreign countries. He desired a monument given to their memories. The Pittsburgh Conference had given many of its members to the missionary work, and but recently the cause had taken from the Conference a first-water jewel, Brother Edgell. At Dr. Holmes' request, the congregation sang a verse of the hymn commencing, "When we asunder part," after which Dr. Nesbit led in prayer.

Bishop Foster was next introduced by Dr. Hunter, who said that he would speak upon the missionary work in Scandanavian Europe. But the Bishop explained that he was "down on the bills" for that subject to-night, and would not conflict with the programme. He would, however, speak of the missionary work in Germany, and leave that out of his address this evening. Germany, he said was not a heathen country, but claims to be the most Christian country in the world. In view of this fact our sending missionaries there might seem very strange. But Germany was an unchristian Christian country; the most unchristian of all Christian countries. The Reformation had left it nominally a Protestant country yet still there was a strong Catholic influence. Germany was formerly superstitious, but now it was an infidel country. The population of Germany did not attend church. The most of the people who claim to be religious attend church about twice a year. The speaker had gone into a cathedral in Germany to hear one of the most eloquent preachers in the country. The church, which would hold three thousand people, contained thirty-seven men—fifteen of whom were Americans—and two hundred and fifty women. To ask a German if he is a Christian is to insult him. He could see no distinction between the Christian and the heathen. A Christian, according to the German idea, was a man who had been born in a Christian country and baptized. All of these were Christians of the first water.

The speaker here diverted briefly to say that he thought the religion of the United States to be the best in the world. The great religious power that was to save the world, he thought, must come chiefly from this country.

The reverend gentleman then proceeded to speak of the work already accomplished in Germany by the Methodist missionaries. A conference of eighty ministers had been established, who had as many circuits. Some of these circuits included four or five appointments or charges, while the majority of them contained fifteen or twenty. Many of these preachers traveled fifty miles in two weeks, preaching every day. Not one of them owned a horse. "There is not a horse," said the speaker, "in the whole Conference" [Laughter]. "I mean a *circuit* horse, of course." German homes were graphically described by the speaker. The stable and house occupied the same building. The family lived in the front of the house, while the rear part gave shelter to the rows, the pigs, and the horses. The ministers, though they suffered a great inconvenience in traveling about, were untiring in their efforts. They now had eight hundred converts, and the churches are now becoming self-sustaining. The influence was chiefly among the poor lower classes, though every effort is being made, and with some success, to elevate and refine them. The German population, it was explained, was divided into three classes. The nobility form the first class; the professional men, lawyers, physicians, doctors, &c., the second class; and the people, the third class. The field work was done almost entirely by women. The speaker had seen the women reaping and hoeing, and even saw one woman hitched to a plow along side of a cow. The speaker closed by alluding to the pay which the Methodist ministers received, which was from three to five hundred dollars per annum.

Rev. Mr. Burt said that the first year he preached he received a salary of $137,04, and saved five dollars. He thought the German missionaries were as well able to live on three or five hundred dollars as he was upon one hundred and thirty-seven.

Another Brother took occasion to criticise rather sharply Bishop Foster's pictures of Germany, and thought that although they might be true as to some parts, it would not do for the whole of Germany. To this the Bishop replied briefly, saying that he had sought to be accurate in all his statements, and that they were founded, on the most part, on his own observations.

After a brief address from Bishop Wylie, who spoke of his experience while a missionary in China, "Coronation" was sung and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. L. Maguire.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session Bishop Wiley presided, and the attendance was unusually large, the church being crowded to its utmost capacity.

The voluntary "Waken the Song of Jubilee"—was sung by the choir.

After a few remarks by Bishop Wiley—Dr. John K. Riley read the 67 Psalm and announced the 237 hymn which was sung by the congregation, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard.

Rev. James U. Burkley of the New York East Conference was introduced and addressed the congregation—after describing the departure of a Missionary which himself had witnessed—and the manifest correctness and desire of the Missionary to go to his field. The question naturally amiss is this the result of mere enthusiasm? What supports the faith and hope of the Missionary? Five pillows chiefly support him—The first pillow is the command of Jesus "Go preach the Gospel to every creature—The second is our privilege in Christ Jesus—"We are laborers together with God." The third pillar is impulse—the natural impulse of a regenerated soul—"The love of Christ constraineth him." The fourth pillar is God's promise—the promise of success and reward. The fifth is that which we have to give them, we give them a personal God, a loving Father, a spiritual God, Jesus whom we elevate as a personal Savior—a noble thought of woman of childhood, of the family. A husband with one wife, freedom from the tyranny of superstition, principles which will undermine despotism; slavery, seldom, caste is founded on the equalizing truth that Christ died for all. We give them the Golden Rule and thus bound them together. We give the personal comforts and the principles which make pure laws. We give them the best civilization in the world—confessedly superior to the civilization of India and China. The remainder of the address was devoted to a statement of the statistics and appropriations for the missions—and an appeal for home missions—especially for those of our colored population.

A collection was then taken, while the congregation joined in singing the 1001st hymn.

Bishop Foster was then introduced and proceeded to speak of the missions in Europe, especially in Scandinavia and Germany. The existence of a State church is a curse to any people, at least to a great extent. There are regenerate and earnest Christians in the State churches, but they are not numerous. The churches of dissent are those upon which spiritual religion and its dissemination are dependent. It was the realization of the fact of the foregone conclusion of the State churches, and the absence of spiritual religion—of really and truly vigorated hearts—that it laid upon us the necessity of sending mission to their country. The Bishop then spoke of the character of the country, and stated that every child must be ready for confirmation and baptism at the age of fifteen, and this baptism and confirmation constitutes their Christianity. The order and absence of disorder and outward evils was admitted, but there was so little spiritual life that one seemed to be in the presence of a moral sepulchre. There is, therefore, a great spiritual hunger, and this is causing the missionaries to meet with success. From this country must go out the streams of spiritual life which are to save these countries. Our missions have been in Sweden some twenty years.

The Bishop stated that there were now about 4,000 converted in Sweden and 2,000 in Norway.

He spoke of their meeting together in their chapel for weeks—from 8 A. M., to 12 at night. And an intense spirit of revival is sweeping over Sweden and the same is true of Norway.

In relation to South America, the Bishop then spoke. The population consists of a mongrel race. Brazil has been given for mission effort to the Presbyterian and Baptists and others. Our missions are in Chilli and Argentine republic. The first object of these missions was to supply the English speaking people—and for forty years we have been operating upon this line. In Buerns Ayres we have a church property worth three millions of their dollars $130,000 of our money, and is self supporting. We have one church in Montevideo and one in Rosaria. A spirit of disaffection to Romanism perhaps imported from Italy arose in these countries—which finally pressed itself upon the notice of the English speaking people. A liberal presidential government confirming the civil institutions to those of the United States formed the propagation of this dessert. Romanism is perhaps in these countries in its most corrupt form. He described a company of thirty Franciscan Friars, whose appearance confirmed the low estimate of character which common report gave them. The cities of this countries, and the homes are beautiful, their gardens are beautiful, their people are beautiful, but this is not so with the interior.

Three years ago our missionaries felt that they ought to preach to all these people in Spanish, and the people went to hear them. Many persons have been converted. Senators urged Bishop F. to impress upon the Evangelical churches of the United States the necessity of sending missionaries, informing him of this almost universal dissent against Romanism.

Mr. Thompson produced a profound sensation by preaching on the apostacy of the Romish Church. He was afterwards challenged by some priests, and a discussion took place; and after a day's debate Mr. Thompson's health compelled him to retire to his home, and in a second encounter he was so successful that the priests were compelled to abandon the field, and needed the protection of the police as they went to their homes, amid the hootings of the multitude.

The influence of Mr. Thompson was immense, and he preaches to large and intensely interested congregations of men. The sermons are republished in the papers and commended by the editors, themselves Roman Catholics.

A wider door never was opened than is now opened in these countries for the Evangelical churches, and if entered, would result in immediate and great success.

Dr. Eddy was introduced, and said that he desired to return thanks to the Local committee to the pastors of the churches, and to the people of these cities for the manner in which this anniversary had here been received. The press had not seemed to know but little about it, and had strangely almost ignored its presence. Dr. Eddy said that the church could not go back and spoke of the many reasons for encouragement. We have a numerous missionary force preaching in the languages of the people; we have many of the children of these people; we have young men natives of these countries. The whole Spanish speaking people of South America are in dissent. We have in our possession a part of the property of the inquisition. Our missions gather in their circus. We are in Mexico and we mean to stay and annex it to the kingdom of Christ. Calls come from every direction, and just at this time we are asked what does the Methodist Church desire us to do? Shall we go forward or not? I gather strength from what has been heard in this Anniversary, and I do not believe that in this hour of grandest opportunity that the Church desires us to go back. We shall go back and say to the Board of Managers that we are to go forward. We shall say that the preachers are going to meet their appointments. In the near future there will be gained the grandest victories for Christ. So much has been done within my own experience that I know not but that I may yet see millenial glory. We may yet buy St. Peter's at Rome for a Methodist church. The good time is surely coming—as surely as Christian people are praying "O Lord, how long." The day is surely coming when the world shall be given to Jesus, for the mouth of the Lord God Omnipotent hath spoken it.

Bishop Wiley then read the 1,005th hymn, beginning "Soon may the last glad song arise." After which the doxology was sung. The benediction was then pronounced.

And thus closed the exercises of this most interesting and important of the Church Anniversaries. They cannot fail to prove a powerful impulse on the noble cause of the Evangelization of the world, and their effect will be realized not only in the branch of the church, but in measure by its sister churches.

The Local Committee referred to by Dr. Eddy, consists of Drs. J. Horner, C. A. Holmes, I. N. Baird. Revs. A. W. Butts and L. McGuire desire us to express their thanks for the assistance received from the pastors of their churches and others who co-operated with them in making the arrangements for the the various meetings of this anniversary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Interesting Monthly Report—New Suggestions by the Superintendent—Holiday Vacation—The Finances—Back Pay and Increase of Salary.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon.

The Principal of the High School reported the attendance at that institution for the month of November as follows:

Average attendance—Males 112, females 90; total 202.

The report was accepted.

The Secretary reported that since last meeting warrants had been drawn to the amount of $24,215 84. Accepted.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The City Superintendent reported for November as follows:

Teachers employed in all the city schools: Males 54; females 236; total 290.

Total number of pupils enrolled: Males 7,989; famales 7,936; total 15,925.

Average attendance: Males 6,669; females 6,619; total 13,285.

This shows an increase of 1,023 on the enrollment and 875 on the average attendance for the corresponding month of last year.

Enrolled, in the Old City, 11,267; South side, 4,658.

Evening Schools — Teachers employed, males, 26; females, 43. Enrollment of pupils, males, 1,742; females, 380; total, 2,122.

AN ART SCHOOL.

The Superintendent suggests that an evening art school, for the benefit of mechanics, who could receive instruction in their own branches of business, be organized. A room is tendered by the Ralston School Board, and a competent teacher can be had. The school may be opened next month. He also asks that a number of circulars of the course of instruction in drawing be printed for the use of the teachers. (These circulars were already printed and on the desks of members at the meeting.)

The report was accepted and the suggestions approved.

The Committee on Teachers and Salaries reported that they had granted applications for additional teachers as follows: Knox District, one grammar teacher and one primary teacher; Forbes District, one primary teacher.

The Finance Committee reported a balance of $110,808 34 December 9th, 1873. They suggest that the Secretary instruct the sub-District Boards to hand in their tax duplicate books before the first of January. Accepted and recommendation adopted.

The Visiting Committee for the month made report, which was accepted.

BACK PAY AND INCREASE OF PAY.

The High School Committee reported as follows:

First. They ask for authority to employ an additional teacher in the commercial department of the school, in view of the great increase of pupils.

Second. That in view of the extra services performed by Prof. Bancroft, he having taken charge of the greater portion of the duties of the Department of Belles Lettres in connection with his regular duties, be paid at a rate of $500 per year additional so long as he performs said extra duties.

Third. They recommend a resolution to pay the drawing teachers at the rate of $900 per year for the time employed, dating from the first of September, 1873.

The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

The committee on Miller street (colored) school reported in favor of allowing the use of the school to the Baptist (colored) congregation on the payment of $25 per month, and the cost of gas. Accepted and approved.

The committee on printing reported a resolution which was adopted, that no printing be done except through that committee.

VACATION.

At the suggestion of the Committee on Vacation it was decided to close the schools from December 24th, 1873, to January 5th, 1874 and pay the teachers for the present month on the 27th inst.

Additional teachers were asked for Peebles (23d Ward) district, Wickersham (24th Ward) district. Referred to the committee with power to act.

On motion, a request of the St. Clair district (Twenty-seventh ward) board to open night school, not having the room to do so sooner, was granted.

The Board refused a request of the Birmingham district to continue their night school another month.

Messrs. Graham, Fleming, Schultz, Shaw and Praetsch were appointed the Visiting Committee for the ensuing month.

After the approval of a number of bills and exoneration for uncollectable taxes on the duplicates of the First and Twenty-third wards, the meeting adjourned.

A Good Sign.

The freight business on the Pennsylvania Railroad has increased largely and unexpectedly of late, and all the old yard hands at the outer depot, where the transfers are made, have been ordered on duty. The working force has been increased at other points on the road. This is a very encouraging fact, indicating a general revival of trade. May we not hope at least, after the January settlements have been made, there will be a general resumption all over the country.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MOORHEAD'S mills, at Soho, have resumed operations.

THE Fisher Barge Club will have a reunion at Wilkins Hall, Friday evening next.

HONORA LEARY, the little girl who was so badly burned in the Thirteenth ward, has died of her injuries.

THE reward of Robert J. Grier, the missing cashier, has been raised to the sum of $5,000. Here's a chance for detectives.

BEATTY'S store, at Wilkinsburg, was burglariously entered on Monday night, but only a small sum in change was procured.

MR. JOHN A. MYLER has been re-appointed postmaster of Allegheny city, a position he has filled creditably for some years passed.

BENJAMIN WAUGHTER, of the Thirteenth ward, has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser by the County Commissioners, and will be sworn into office to-day.

THE store of J. M. Thomas, Munntown, Washington county, was robbed of dry goods, clothing, etc., on Monday night, to the value of over $800. Two good second-hand watches were also taken.

MARY MCANALLY yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Jennie Thompson *alias* Annie Johnson, with the larceny of some wearing apparel. A warrant was issued.

A WORKMAN employed at Hamilton Hall, East End, fell from a scaffold on Monday, a distance of thirty feet, and sustained a fracture of the skull and a broken arm. He is in a dangerous condition.

MESSRS. TRIMBLE, MCINTYRE & CO., builders, of Allegheny City, filed a mechanics' lien against certain property in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, owned by Robt. J. Grier, the defaulting cashier of the Nation Trust Company.

A BOY named Hoffman, residing at Castle Shannon, nearly succeeded in blowing his head off yesterday, by cramming some powder in a hole in the ground, and touching it off with a fuse. He was terribly blasted about the face.

FRANK PATTERSON, of West Virginia, has brought a suit in trover and conversion, in the United States Circuit Court, against William B. Hays, Jr., to recover possession of the trotting mare "Annie Collins." A summons has been issued.

THERE should have been a meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee yesterday afternoon, but there was not a quorum in attendance. The reports of the Wharfmasters for the past month show the following: Receipts—South side, $200; north side, $1,025. The pay rolls are—North side, $143 43; south side, $110 33.

THE MECHANICS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Chancellor Woods on Technical Education.

George Woods, LL.D., Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania, has written an interesting reply to the interrogatories propounded to him by the Board of Trustees appointed under the act recently passed looking towards the establishment of a Mechanics' High School in this State. The paper was addressed to the Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, Secretary of the Board, and has been published in the Pennsylvania *School Journal*. We extract as follows:

First.—"Can education in the mechanic arts be engrafted upon the branches now taught in our existing colleges and high schools? Or could such instruction be better promoted by the organization of special schools?"

Such schools as contemplated by your Board give theoretical and practical education. They receive some boys and young men who have simply the elements of education. The higher the education at the time of their admission the better. Some who are to become mechanics may not advance far in the theoretical part. Their age and want of means may prevent. Still they should not be excluded from them. * * * * As the education of the common schools fits the youth for the performance of his general duties as a citizen, so the technical school prepares him for the special duties of his trade or profession.

We have now in our State a large number of colleges, some of which have already the means for imparting the theoretical instruction demanded for all the employments for which such schools are designed, and also the practical education for some of them. Some of these colleges, as the Western University, with its excellent preparatory departments, can take the students and give them the elementary education with the practical. It is in advantages for applied science, for which large endowments are required, that the institutions are most deficient. They have the buildings, apparatus, cabinets and libraries, and endowments, worth in all from a few hundred thousand to many hundred thousand dollars each. If one fifth of the present value of property of some of these colleges should be added to their present endowment, they would be able to carry out to a considerable extent the purposes of those most friendly to technical schools. Such appropriations should be made on condition that they be applied strictly to an increase of the advantages of applied science, to the endowment of professorships in these branches, and purchasing of models and apparatus, or the erecting and maintaining of shops. Such appropriations, while accomplishing the purposes of your Board in regard to mechanical pursuits, would greatly strengthen the colleges so aided. The State would thus discharge a double duty, in establishing technical schools and strengthening her colleges. To foster her higher institutions, on which not only higher education depends, but which precede and prepare the way for general education, is her duty. To establish mechanical or technical schools separate from institutions already existing, would involve larger expenditures or result in feeble and inefficient schools. * * *

Second.—"If it it could be engrafted, in your opinion, on our existing institutions, state what inducements could be proffered to meritorious young mechanics by low priced scholarships or otherwise, to attend upon these institutions."

The act of the Legislature to establish such a school or schools implies that, whether they shall be independent or in connection with existing institutions they will receive aid from the State. And this should be so, as the State will be profited by the increased skill of her trained citizens; and by her enlarged industries. Her hundreds of thousands of mechanics would be stimulated to higher development and her production would be greatly increased. The annual loss from misdirected ingenuity in our State would amply sustain many such schools of a high order. * * *

As it is yet wholly uncertain whether the State will furnish any aid for their establishment and support, and if so, how much, it seems hardly necessary to state to what extent we would render aid to meritorious students. Heretofore we have done this to the full extent of our means. And this we shall continue to do. The greater the aid received, the more full or partial scholarships we will grant. Worcester Free Institute gives twenty free scholarships annually for the $50,000 granted by the State. More than this can be done. If the State of Massachusetts had wholly established this school to receive free scholarships in the proportion of twenty for only $50,000, there would have been 250 free scholarships, a number greatly in excess of the present capacity of the school. If located in our city, all of the students will have the benefit of our numerous mills and manufacturing establishments, with their varied works and processes, costing many millions of dollars, which, under proper regulations, we are assured, would be open to their inspection. This advantage cannot be estimated. Drawings can be taken of the different kinds of machinery, and reports made of the different processes, with suggestions of improvements and statements of errors and faults. The offered thirty acres of land of Mr. James Kelly, in case a school is located here, would afford every needed advantage for shops and dwellings.

Third.—"Give us your views generally how our State can best impart to her young mechanics such instruction as the French and Prussian industrial schools now impart."

The request implies what we believe to be the fact, that the French and Prussian schools of industry are the best in the world. If the question were, How can such schools be established here? the answer would be easy. There is, however, implied a question whether the instruction may not be imparted without the great cost of a number of such schools as Switzerland and Prussia have, and the answer has already been anticipated, that it may be given in connection with existing institutions. With additional professors in Industrial Mechanics, Industrial Chemistry, Practical Design, Architectural Drawing, Metallurgy and Mining, and a Director of the Machine Shop when needed, the teaching force would be quite full. A shop can be added if the requisite means can be furnished. To attempt all of this work at once might not be best. For the greater part of the students, theoretical instruction should first be given. For this, some of our colleges are already prepared, having Professors in Physics, Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Physiology, Botany, Zoology, Civil and Mechanical Engineering. The character and amount of the instruction which should precede the practice must depend on the intended pursuit, time, taste and capacity of the student. For certain pursuits it should be extended, and in all, thorough. No one can be a civil or mechanical engineer without a thorough knowledge of mathematics. Every mechanic should have a good English education, including a knowledge of physics. A metallurgist should have a knowledge of mineralogy and chemistry; an architect, of mathematics, physics and drawing. Students fitting for some pursuits will practice as they become prepared to do so. Others, as those preparing to become mechanics, as soon as arrangements can be made enabling them to do so, should work a certain part of each day, and for one or two months of each year all the time. The drudgery of the shops in which apprentices are usually required to spend so much time, should be avoided. Beginning at the lowest point, they should be advanced as rapidly as their attainments will permit. To train the eye and muscle, and give a knowledge of the processes of the works, should be the object. The schools of Europe and Worcester combine all that can be said on this subject. * * * * * * *

No State will be more benefitted by such schools than our own. Trained artisans are demanded for our numerous and varied manufactures. The youth are here calling for the privileges. They must become our skilled manufacturers, or they will be common laborers for imported skilled artisans. Our manufacturers attest that there are hundreds in our city demanding the education such schools are fitted to give. The professions are crowded. There is no such excess of skilled mechanics and artisans. Young men so educated, will become inventors of machinery, discoverers of new processes of work, so that labor will be more effective, the process more economical, and the resources of our rich State better developed. The hundreds of thousands that may be expended, will be restored in multitudes of youth elevated, and millions of dollars annually added to our industries. The penny expended will be returned the pound. To any one who will study these schools as in actual operation, it will seem the height of folly to hesitate or delay, or to undertake the work in a niggardly way. That something may be done worthy of our State, and suited to the times, is the hope of

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE WOODS, Chancellor.
WESTERN UNIVERSITY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., October 27, 1873.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

A Hearing Demanded by the Accused.

The fact that Messrs. Thomas S. Blair, Francis Ardary and Robert Dickson had been charged with conspiracy to defraud the city, in connection with the water bond business, has been published. The very emphatic statements (or denials) of Messrs. Blair and Ardary, relative to the same matter, are before the public. It had been understood, by some at least, that the defendants had waived a hearing before Alderman McMasters, and given bail for trial. On Monday afternoon the parties named appeared before the Alderman and demanded a hearing, which was fixed for yesterday at ten o'clock. Mr. Swoope appeared for Messrs. Blair and Ardary, and Mr. Hampton for Mr. Dickson. The Alderman stated that he had been under the impression that a hearing was not desired by some of the defendants at least; but he had notified Colonel Bayne, District Attorney, of the demand for a hearing now. Colonel Bayne stated that he was perfectly willing to go into a full and thorough hearing, but he could not be ready for several days, as he had not subpœned any witnesses. Mr. Swoope characterized the proceeding as an outrage—arresting citizens and then declining to give them a prompt hearing. All the parties, personally and through their counsel, declared that they had not waived a hearing. Mr. Hampton desired to know who the real prosecutor was. There was some person behind the nominal proecutor, Mr. Dressler, who knew nothing about the case, and made the information from "information received." Colonel Bayne stated that the impression had been conveyed to him that the defendants had waived a hearing, through their counsel or agents, and given bail for trial at Court. The Alderman stated that neither Mr. Ardary nor Mr. Blair were present, and that the bonds were signed in their absence, his understanding being that the cases were to go to Court. Col. Bayne said this was his understanding, but he would take no technical advantage, and was willing to go into a hearing, but it would require three or four days to get ready. Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, was finally fixed upon by Col. Bayne, but Mr. Hampton and Mr. Swoope both protested against the delay.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Wilmington vs. Stofft, the plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial.

Christopher Burns vs. Jacob Wehrli. Action for work done, and for the use of a horse. Verdict for defendant.

George Weissenburger vs. A. L. Reimen, owner, and David Atzinger, contractor. Action on a merchant's lien. Verdict for plaintiff $161 16.

Reed Bros. vs. T. W. Briggs. Action on a promissory note for $347 46, made by Stewart Brother & Co., and indorsed by T. W. Briggs and Reed Bros. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

108. Brown vs. steamer "Picket."
161. Gallagher vs. Baugh.
42. McDonald vs. Steamtug "Dodsworth."
169. Canfield vs. Snead.
131. Mills & Co., for use, vs. Negley.
180. Reed Bros. vs. Gleason.
184. Gerding & Jones vs. Coward.
186. Central Board of Education vs. Cochran et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The entire day was spent in hearing the arguments of counsel and the charge of the Court in the West contested will case, which has been on trial for a week past. Mr. Acheson, who had concluded his argument the previous day, against the validity of the will, was followed by Mr. Marshall, who spoke four hours in support of the document. The Court then laid down the law, defining what was meant by a sound mind and disposing memory, and left the jury to decide whether the facts showed clearly and conclusively that the testator was incompetent to make a will. The jury retired and were instructed to seal their verdict should they agree.

The trial list published yesterday will be subject to call to-day, with the case of Dawson vs. Munday added at the top of the list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The first case called was that of Rev. D. I. K. Rine, charged with larceny, on oath of Mr. Cooper; of the firm of Cooper & Fawcett, queensware dealers, 31 Diamond alley. It was alleged that Rine, who had been in the habit of calling frequently at the store, and remaining at his pleasure, was there on the 22d of October last, from early in the morning until noon; that Mr. Cooper went out to dinner, and left Mr. Fawcett at the door; that Rine was then sitting at the desk; that when Cooper returned he counted the money in the drawer and found that about $90 out of $115 which he left there, had been stolen. Rine had cleared out in the meantime, and suspicion falling upon him he was arrested, and a considerable portion of the missing money was found upon him. He was familiar with the peculiar construction of the drawer, and knew how to open it. His familiarity there, and his knowledge of the premises, arose from the fact that he is related to Mr. Fawcett. All these facts were adduced in evidence, and there being no defense to the charge, the jury found a verdict of guilty, and the accused was remanded for sentence.

Adam Wagner plead guilty to an assault and battery upon Jacob Schweizer, and was fined $15 and costs.

Henry Thomas was convicted of larceny, on oath of Jordan Alexander, and sentenced to the Workhouse for one year.

In the case of Henry Shannon, charged with attempted rape, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Jacob Steiner was next tried for adultery, and the jury found a verict of guilty. A motion was made for a new trial.

James Brown was arraigned for the larceny of a pocket-book containing $100, the property of W. H. Park. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Sarah McKinney.
Edward Carr.
John Goggins *et al.*
James Brown.
William Grote.
John Adams.
Wm. Harrison.
Wm. Miller *et al.*
Gerhart Schmalley.
Edward Williams.
Eliza McFilley.
John M. Miller.
Chas. H. Miller *et al.*
Richard Morris.
George C. Frazier.
Joseph Rodgers.

Beaver College and Musical Institute.

We understand the grand concert, on the occasion of the first use of the new and powerful organ just erected, to take place Thursday evening, 11th, is likely to be an interesting affair, and will be largely attended. Mr. Chas. C. Mellor, the accomplished organist of this city, and his wife, a splendid vocal singer, will take part. President Taylor is bringing out the best musical talent of the College to participate at the concert. No wonder that staid town, and the adjoining towns, are all agog at the forthcoming event.

ADDITIONAL RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION,
SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY,
PITTSBURGH, December 9, 1873.

The following is the Daily Report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R		CHANGE, —OR†		DIRECT'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	25	5			N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30	1	†1	0	N. W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	1	6	—0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	1	0	†0	6	N.	Fair.
Louisville	11	10	†0	2	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	15	11	†1	0	N. E.	Lt. rain.
Nashville	26	6	†1		Calm.	Cloudy.
NewOrleans†	12	1	—0	1	E.	Fair.
Shreveport	15	7			S.	Fair.
St. Louis	5	6			N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul					S. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	17	6	†1	0		Fair.
Yankton					N. W.	Fair.

S. J. BRONSON,
Assistant Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—River thirty feet four inches, and rising.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—River rising slowly, with eleven feet six inches in canal, nine feet six inches in pass down Indian chute, and seven feet on rocks. Weather warm and cloudy. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Morning Star, Henderson; Sam J. Hale and barges, Cincinnati; Mary Houston, New Orleans. Departures—United States, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Sam J. Hale and barges, New Orleans.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 9.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Mound City; Capital City, Vicksburg; Yeager and Atlantic, New Orleans. Departed—Johnson, Quincy; Colorado, Vicksburg; Beaver and barges, Illinois river. River falling slowly, but all the upper streams swelling. Navigation to Keokuk and on Illinois river resumed. Cloudy and cool.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, December 9.—Raining all day. River rising with eleven feet in channel by gauge. Departed—Kittie Hegier, above; Nashville, Memphis.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 6.—Cotton is in good demand; sales 6,850 bales; prices easier; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾a14¼c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾a15¼c; middling to strict middling 15¾a16¼c; good middling 17¼a17¾c. Receipts 8,000 bales; exports continent 1,210 bales; stock, 17,168 bales; unsold, 66,500 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 7.—Market quiet and easier; middlings 14½c; low middlings 14¼c; strict good ordinary 13½c. Net receipts, 2,828 bales; exports to France 870 bales; coastwise 270 bales; sales 800 bales; stock 51,712 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 9.—Market quiet and easy; middlings 15c; low middlings 14¾a14½c; good ordinary 13½c. Net receipts, 1,084 bales; exports coastwise, 1,055 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock, 42,285 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 9.—Demand fair and easier; good ordinary 13½c; ordinary 12½c. Net receipts 2,355 bales; sales 1,500 bales; stock 53,805 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 9.—Cotton weak; middlings 15c. Net receipts, 11,068 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 2,060 bales; Continent, 820 bales; sales, 2,247 bales; stock 118,123 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, December 9.—Cattle—receipts 2,768; market moderately active; fair to good native steers $4 85a4 80; choice $5 00a5 30; through Texans $1 75a2 80; corn fed $3 50a4 00; shipments 744. Hogs—receipts about 32,000; market active and 10c higher, range $4 65a5 12½; most sales at $4 85a5 00, closing strong and all sold; shipments 3,543.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., December 9.—Beef cattle—Receipts 951 head; sales of choice $[illegible]; extra $9a9 75; first quality $8a8 87½; second $6a7 50; third $5a5 50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5,002 head; fair to medium grades ½c off; sheep in lots $2 50a3 75 each; extra $4a6 50; spring lambs 5a8c ℔ lb.

ANOTHER OIL EXPLOSION.

A Young Man Severely Injured.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., December 1, 1873.

James Knee, son of the proprietor of the Meyers House, attempting to kindle a fire in a stove, poured carbon oil on the coal, which ignited and communicated to the can, which exploded. The boy was badly burned in the face.

Accidents of this kind will occur, and we frequently read of even more frightful ones than this, and all caused by using explosive oil. Why do people run such risks when they can buy Elaine, the family safeguard, which will not explode and gives a light equal to gas. Sold everywhere.

Discount for Cash.

R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, will give a liberal discount on all cash sales of China and Queensware, until December 15th.

John Stevenson's Sons & Co.,

No. 93 Market street, will open their holiday stock Wednesday, December 10th, embracing new and beautiful goods in their line. They invite examination of their stock, feeling assured that purchasers will be pleased with styles and prices.

The New Colonnade Hotel,

Philadelphia, Pa., is the most convenient Hotel to all the principal churches.

DIED:

FERRY—On Wednesday, 3d inst., at Bayou Sara, La., DANIEL FERRY.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Rev. James Treacy, No. 323 Webster avenue, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Livingston & Co.,
Manufacturers of LIGHT Grey Iron
CASTINGS,
Plain, Japanned, Bronzed, Coppered or Galvanized.
Light Work our Specialty.
Office and Works near Outer Depot, ALLEGHENY CITY.
Postoffice address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.
Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all Druggists. MWS

Oldest Ins. Co in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 54 Fourth ave.

Reese & Bissell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CORRUGATED SHEET IRON,
For Roofs and Sides of Buildings.
OFFICE AND WORKS: No. 377 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD ... Managers.
BY REQUEST! BY REQUEST!
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.
TO-NIGHT, (Wednesday, December 10th), FOR THE LAST TIME, in her wonderfully pathetic impersonation of
Lady Isabel and Mad. Vine,
In the Play of
EAST LYNNE,
Acknowledged the Greatest of all Emotional Actresses.
Saturday—Lucille Western Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
V. E. BEAMER ... Manager.
FUN! FUN!!
Humpty Dumpty
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
Admission 50 and 25 cents.
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, more Specialties will be introduced by
Fox & Denier's
Humpty Dumpty Pantomime Troupe.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE ... Lessees and Managers.
H. W. WILLIAMS ... Stage Manager.
TO-NIGHT, and [illegible] Wednesday and Saturday.
The Kine Brothers, [illegible] Sisters, the "Mirror of Beauty" Ballet Troupe, Charley Gardner, [illegible] called "FO YEARS HENCE." The original and only E. D. Davies.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
29 and 31 Fifth Avenue.
Piano, Violin, Singing, Flute, Cornet, Harmony, etc.,
TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.
Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Office and Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE,
At the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Penn and Sixth streets, on
Thursday Evening, Dec. 11th,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, by
REV. F. A. NOBLE, D. D.
Subject—"Conditions of Thinking."
You are invited.

FOR SALE.

FIFTH AVENUE
AND
WOOD STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A sale in partition to the estate of Alex. McClurg, deceased.
3 Lots on Fifth avenue, adjoining Dispatch buildings, 20 feet front (each) and 120 feet deep, with the buildings occupied [illegible]
2 Lots, 18 feet each, fronting on Virgin alley, 120 feet (immediately in rear of above Lots) with [illegible]
3 Lots, 18 feet each, fronting on Wood street, near Fifth avenue, 90 feet deep, with [illegible]
1 Lot, 30 feet front on Fourth avenue, four stories, building occupied [illegible]
[illegible]
HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE DEALERS,
83 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE,
Four Acres of Fine Garden Land,
Situated in Chartiers Township, three miles from the city and ten minutes' walk from Ingram's Station, Pan Handle Railroad; one Frame House, Stable and other Outbuildings. Also, a beautiful Spring of clear Water; bearing Fruit Trees of various kinds, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and the best kind of small fruits in abundance. [illegible]
GEO. KRAMER,
No. 1036 Penn avenue, corner Twenty-eighth st.

FOR SALE.
BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED
Building Lots
AT
LEETSDALE,
On line of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway and within five minutes' walk of station.
Terms easy. Inquire of
J. M. GAZZAM,
Or W. G. WHITE,
Offices, Diamond street, corner Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—
A Warehouse on Liberty Street.
The four-story Warehouse, No. 327 Liberty street, second door from Tenth st., (late Wayne), 21 feet front by 69 feet depth. [illegible] Terms easy. For further information inquire of [illegible] CRICKART, 331 Liberty street, or Dr. ROBERT WRAY, 132 Webster avenue.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged and Welded same as Bar Steel, and Stronger than Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.
Twenty-eighth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS
PARK, BROTHER & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL; CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL [illegible] STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
63 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

LADIES,
FOR
Christmas Tree Trimmings,
Fine and Plain Candy,
Manufactured Fresh Every Day,
GO TO
Blair's,
62 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburgh, and 68 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
4p

CAPERTON'S DINING ROOMS—
No. 60 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.
First class Meals for Ladies and Gentlemen.
We are prepared to furnish Balls and Parties with Suppers at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Dinner tickets, 15 meals for $2.00.

Mackeown, Thompson & Co.
Successors to W. MACKEOWN & BRO.
Wholesale
Drugs and Oils
195 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MWF

Fairbanks Standard
SCALES,
[illegible]
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

Books at Auction
PRATT'S
36th ANNUAL SALE
Of Standard, Miscellaneous and Juvenile Books; See Bibles, Albums, Diaries, &c. &c.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
By Auction every Evening and Private Sale every day at
McILWAINE'S AUCTION ROOM,
OPP. POST-OFFICE, SMITHFIELD ST.

Bookcases, Brussels Carpets, Chairs, &c.
FRIDAY MORNING, December 12, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, [illegible]
2 BOOKCASES, 5 PAPER CASES, 150 YDS. BRUSSELS [illegible] TABLES, OFFICE CHAIRS, [illegible] FIRE RAILING, HAIR-CLOTH LOUNGE, [illegible] WINDOW CURTAINS, &C.
A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

One Half of Charleston,
THE CAPITAL OF WEST VIRGINIA, TO BE
Sold at Public Auction,
ON
December, 20th, 1873,
AT THE
Cotton Opera House,
IN CHARLESTON, W. Va.
[illegible]
WEST CHARLESTON EXTENSION CO.
Charleston is only 15 hours by rail from Richmond or Washington, and 14 hours by rail and boat from Cincinnati. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—
On and after NOVEMBER 23, 1873, Trains will leave and arrive as follows:
[illegible]
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—On and after NOVEMBER 23, 1873, Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:
[illegible]
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
[illegible]
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAMES D. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
On and after NOVEMBER 2, 1873, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:
[illegible]
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE."
ALTERATION OF TIME. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after SUNDAY, November 23d, 1873, trains on the road will depart and arrive [illegible]
[illegible]
SAML. C. HOUGH, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY.
On and after Monday, December 1, 1873, [illegible]
[illegible]
JOHN. M. MYERS,
Superintendent.
WM. J. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
On and after NOVEMBER 23, 1873, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:
[illegible]
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WHEAT AND BARLEY—
No. 1 Spring Wheat and Barley,
In Elevator and in store for sale by
D. WALLACE,
333 LIBERTY STREET.